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Preface

Since 1989, Quantitative Analysis and Socio-demographic Research (QASR) has updated the Basic Departmental Data report on an annual basis with the cooperation of the various programs in DIAND.

The 1991 edition was prepared by R. Pierre Gauvin (Project Manager) assisted by Diane Fournier, Connie Gloade and Kimberly Thompson.

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Introduction

First Nations are assuming greater control over their lands, their social and economic circumstances and the laws which govern them. In the context of the new relationship between First Nations and Canada, it is essential that those involved in this process have available a comprehensive and accurate picture of the progress already achieved by these populations.

Basic Departmental Data is an annual report designed to be a key data reference document on the demographic, social and economic conditions of registered Indians in Canada using departmental administrative databases.

This report provides historical and current statistics on the evolution of the conditions of registered Indians living on reserve over the past 20 years as well as Northerners.

The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) is responsible for the well-being of both aboriginal and non-aboriginal populations in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon either in the form of direct program expenditures or transfer payments to the territorial governments. Data in the chapter on the North pertain to the total population unless otherwise indicated.

Statistics for this report are derived primarily from departmental administrative data sources as well as sources from Health and Welfare Canada and Statistics Canada. Subjects covered include: population, education, health, housing and social conditions, self-government and labour force participation.

Basic Departmental Data - 1991 includes projections in the Population and Health Conditions chapters. It is felt that users could benefit by having historical and projected trends to gain better insights on the conditions of the registered Indian population.

This report is essentially descriptive in nature. It updates the earlier annual releases of Basic Departmental Data which was first published in 1988. On each subject, the report presents the statistics in textual, graphic and tabular formats on a two-page spread. On the page opposite each table, highlights pertaining to the table are provided as well as a graphic representation of the information. Appropriate notes and sources are indicated at the bottom of each table. Numbers may differ slightly from the previous release due to rounding or program / department revisions. These minor revisions are identified by an "r". More extensive revisions have been made to tables showing expenditure in constant dollars. The constant dollar calculations are now based on the year 1986 rather than 1981.

Throughout this report "Indian" means registered or status Indian, that is, persons with status within the meaning of the Indian Act and whose names appear on the Indian Register maintained by DIAND.

In June 1985, amendments to the Indian Act were passed by Parliament. These amendments (Bill C-31) restore Indian status and membership rights to individuals and their children who had lost them because of discriminatory clauses contained in the previous Indian Act.

In 1990, registered Indians comprised 1.8 percent of the total Canadian population. They were generally affiliated to one of the 601 bands in the country and three-fifths of the population resided on reserve and Crown land.

Population

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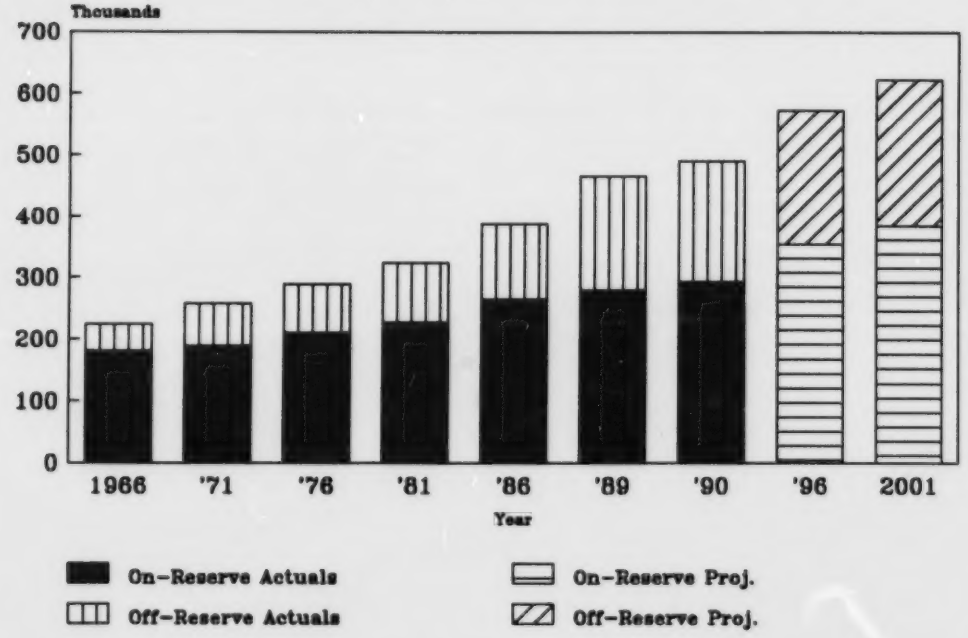
Population / Growth

Chart 1

Registered Indian Population Growth
On and Off Reserve



Highlights

The registered Indian population increased from 224,164 in 1966 to 490,178 in 1990, more than a twofold increase.

With the reinstatement of Indians through Bill C-31, this population is expected to reach approximately 623,000 at the turn of the century, a 27 percent increase from 1990.

Eight out of ten registered Indians lived on reserve in 1966, but this proportion dropped to 60 percent in 1990.

The off-reserve population growth rate, which was quite significant between 1986 and 1990, is largely attributed to the reinstatement of Indians under Bill C-31.

Table 1

Registered Indian Population and Average Annual Growth Rates (AAGR) On / Off Reserve

Canada, 1966 - 2001

	On Reserve (1)			Off Reserve			Total		
Year	No.	%	AAGR(2)	No.	%	AAGR	No.	%	AAGR
1966	180,418	80.5		43,746 (3)	19.5		224,164	100	
			0.88			9.58			2.82
1971	188,513	73.2		69,106 (4)	26.8		257,619	100	
			2.15			2.79			2.32
1976	209,637	72.6		79,301	27.4		288,938	100	
			1.65			3.96			2.30
1981	227,492	70.3		96,290	29.7		323,782	100	
			3.04			5.13			3.68
1986 (5)	264,187	68.1		123,642	31.9		387,829	100	
			1.62			19.23			7.24
1987	268,474	64.6		147,424	35.4		415,898	100	
			1.97			15.39			6.73
1988	273,766	61.7		170,118	38.3		443,884	100	
			2.16			9.73			5.06
1989	279,671	60.0		186,666	40.0		466,337	100	
			4.84			5.52			5.11
1990	293,204	59.8		196,974	40.2		490,178	100	
			3.21			1.77			2.64
1996	**354,379**	**61.8**		**218,890**	**38.2**		**573,269**	**100**	
			1.70			1.64			1.67
2001	**385,514**	**61.9**		**237,387**	**38.1**		**622,901**	**100**	

Notes:

1. On reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.
2. See Glossary for definition of term.
3. In 1966, the off-reserve total includes 274 individuals whose type of residence was not stated.
4. In 1971, the off-reserve total includes six individuals whose type of residence was not stated.
5. In 1985, the Indian Act was amended to allow, through Bill C-31, the restoration of Indian status to those who had lost it due to discriminatory clauses in the Indian Act.

Sources:

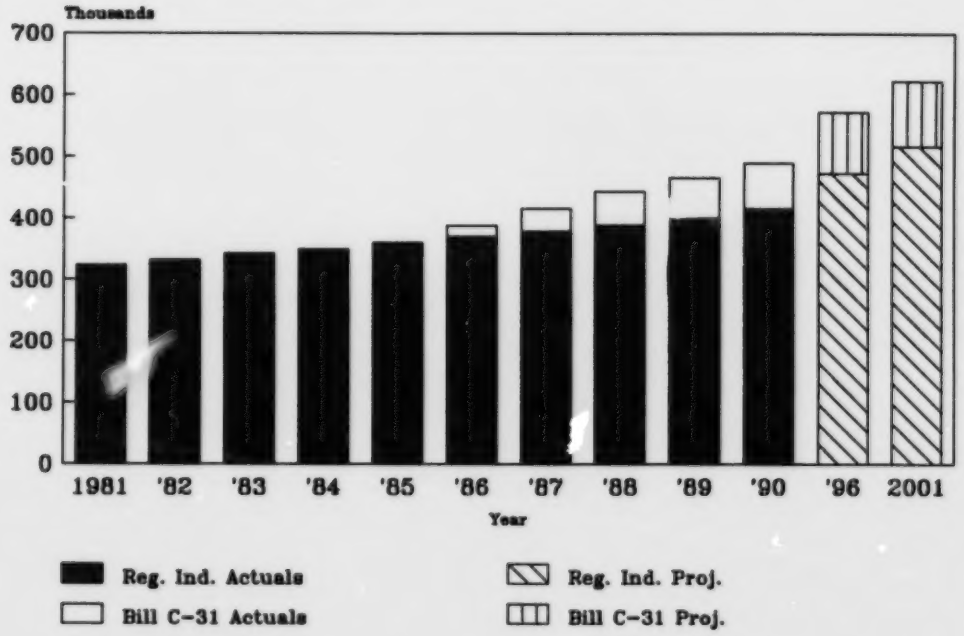
1966-1990: Indian Register, DIAND.

1996-2001: Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1986-2011, DIAND, 1990.

Population / Bill C-31

Chart 2

Registered Indian Population Growth
Showing Bill C-31



Highlights

In 1985, at the beginning of the reinstatement process under Bill C-31, approximately 1,600 C-31 registrants were added to the Indian Register.

In 1990, Bill C-31 registrants represented approximately 15 percent of the total registered Indian population.

By 1996, roughly 100,000 Bill C-31 registrants and their offspring could be added to the Indian Register, representing approximately 17 percent of the total registered Indian population for that year.

Table 2

Registered Indians and Indians Registered Under Bill C-31, Average Annual Growth Rates

Canada, 1981 - 2001

	Registered Indians			Average Annual Growth (1)	
Year	Excluding Bill C-31 (1)	Bill C-31 Population	Total	Excluding Bill C-31	Including Bill C-31
1981	323,782	0	323,782		
				2.59	0.00
1982	332,178	0	332,178		
				2.95	0.00
1983	341,968	0	341,968		
				2.00	0.00
1984	348,809	0	348,809		
				2.82	3.28
1985 (2)	358,636	1,605	360,241		
				3.16	7.66
1986	369,972	17,857	387,829		
				2.40	7.24
1987	378,842	37,056	415,898		
				2.71	6.73
1988	389,110	54,774	443,884		
				2.65	5.06
1989	399,433	66,904	466,337		
				4.20	5.11
1990	416,195	73,983	490,178		
				2.17	**2.64**
1996	**473,559**	**99,710**	**573,269**		
				1.78	**1.67**
2001	**517,226**	**105,675**	**622,901**		

Notes:

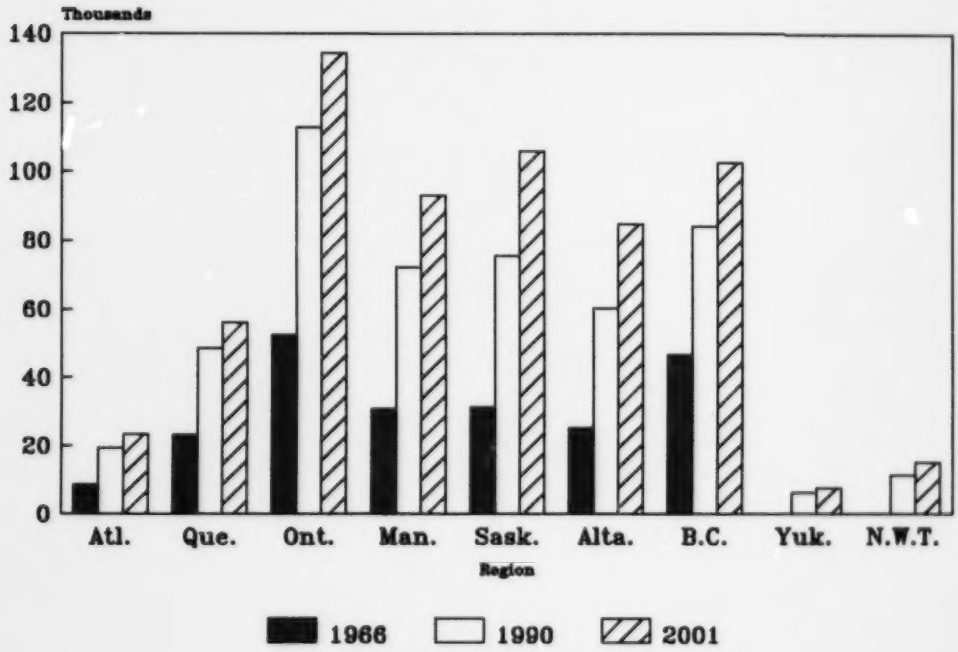
1. See Glossary for definition of terms.
2. In 1985, the Indian Act was amended to allow, through Bill C-31, the restoration of Indian status to those who had lost it due to discriminatory clauses in the Indian Act.

Sources:

1981-1990: Indian Register, DIAND.
1985-1990: Membership and Entitlement Directorate, DIAND.
1996-2001: Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1986-2011, DIAND, 1990.

Population / Regions

Chart 3 **Registered Indian Population by Region**



Highlights

While the total registered Indian population has more than doubled between 1966 and 1990, the biggest proportional regional gains south of 60^0 were in Saskatchewan and Alberta. This trend is expected to continue until 2001.

In 1990, nearly a quarter of the total Indian population (23%) was located in Ontario, the largest proportion of all regions, while slightly over one percent of the Indian population was in the Yukon.

Table 3

Registered Indian Population by Region

1966 - 2001

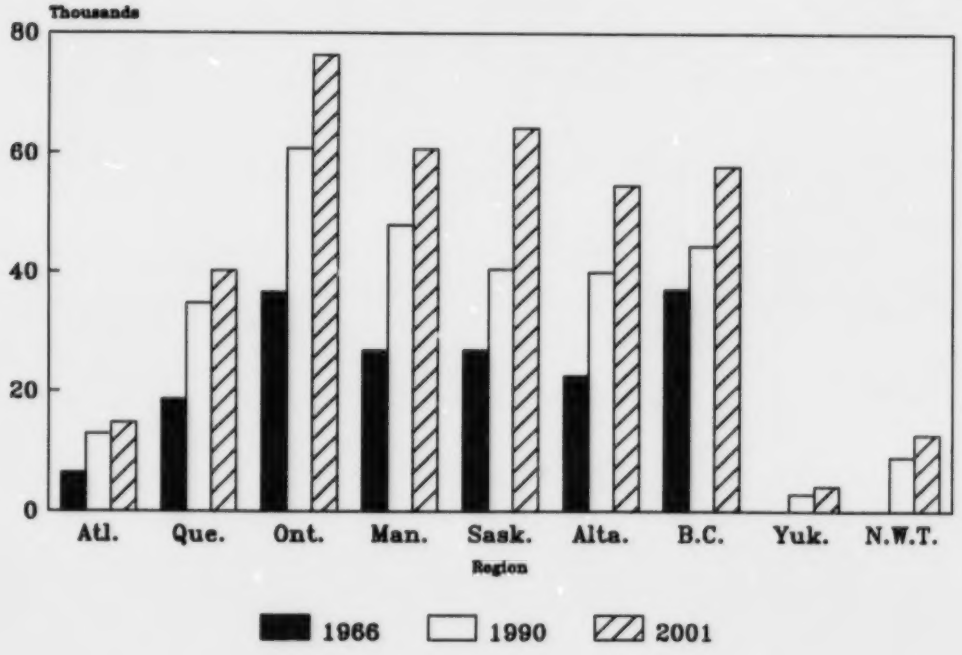
Region	1966		1976		1986		1988		1989		1990		1996		2001	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Atlantic	8,494	3.8	10,891	3.8	15,636	4.0	17,711	4.0	18,433	4.0	19,319	3.9	21,835	3.8	23,398	3.8
Quebec	23,186	10.3	29,580	10.2	38,962	10.0	44,111	9.9	45,742	9.8	48,551	9.9	53,280	9.3	56,125	9.0
Ontario	52,408	23.4	64,690	22.4	86,544	22.3	101,612	22.9	107,862	23.1	112,826	23.0	126,755	22.1	134,372	21.6
Manitoba	31,000	13.8	42,311	14.6	57,488	14.8	64,315	14.5	67,092	14.4	72,238	14.7	84,684	14.8	93,020	14.9
Saskatchewan	31,362	14.0	43,404	15.0	60,545	15.6	68,246	15.4	72,111	15.5	75,441	15.4	93,250	16.3	105,830	17.0
Alberta	25,432	11.3	34,130	11.8	48,706	12.6	55,290	12.5	57,590	12.3	60,303	12.3	75,954	13.2	84,684	13.6
B.C.	46,543	20.8	53,342	18.5	66,604	17.2	77,153	17.4	80,742	17.3	83,894	17.1	96,472	16.8	102,552	16.5
Yukon }			3,181	1.1	4,249	1.1	5,510	1.2	5,973	1.3	6,227	1.3	7,133	1.2	7,602	1.2
}	5,739	2.6														
N.W.T. }			7,409	2.6	9,095	2.3	9,936	2.2	10,792	2.3	11,379	2.3	13,906	2.4	15,318	2.5
Canada	224,164	100	288,938	100	387,829	100	443,884	100	466,337	100	490,178	100	573,269	100	622,901	100

Sources:
1966-1990: Indian Register, DIAND.
1996-2001: Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1986-2011, DIAND, 1990.

Population On Reserve / Regions

Chart 4

Registered Indian Population On Reserve by Region



Highlights

The regional on-reserve proportions (including Crown lands and settlements) in 1990 ranged from a low of 46 percent in the Yukon to a high of 79 percent in the Northwest Territories.

The biggest proportional regional gains south of 60^0 were in the Atlantic and Quebec regions where the on-reserve population increased by 101 and 86 percent respectively between 1966 and 1990.

South of 60^0, Quebec had the highest proportion of its Indian population living on reserve in 1990 (72%) and is expected to be the same in 2001.

While Saskatchewan is expected to have the largest percentage increase (58%) in its on-reserve population among all regions between 1990 and 2001, the Territories also expect high percentage increases (Yukon 46% and NWT 41%).

Table 4

Registered Indian Population On Reserve by Region

1966 - 2001

Region	1966		1976		1986		1988		1989		1990		1996		2001	
	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)
Atlantic	6,444	75.9	8,066	74.1	11,132	71.2	11,989	67.7	12,398	67.3	12,974	67.2	13,905	63.7	14,775	63.1
Quebec	18,720	80.7	24,198	81.8	31,043	79.7	32,765	74.3	33,029	72.2	34,744	71.6	38,238	71.8	40,223	71.7
Ontario	36,508	69.7	44,227	68.4	55,289	63.9	57,058	56.2	58,934	54.6	60,773	53.9	72,229	57.0	76,339	56.8
Manitoba	26,752	86.3	31,723	75.0	41,211	71.7	43,864	68.2	44,646	66.5	47,948	66.4	55,115	65.1	60,648	65.2
Saskatchewan	26,920	85.8	30,746	70.8	38,744	64.0	36,775	53.9	37,795	52.4	40,515	53.7	56,442	60.5	64,162	60.6
Alberta	22,573	88.8	26,841	78.6	35,030	71.9	36,863	66.7	38,144	66.2	40,012	66.4	48,656	64.1	54,630	64.5
B.C.	37,019	79.5	34,073	63.9	40,876	61.4	42,785	55.5	43,054	53.3	44,355	52.9	54,327	56.3	57,805	56.4
Yukon }			2,620	82.4	2,463	58.0	3,042	55.2	2,948	49.4	2,871	46.1	3,905	54.7	4,182	55.0
}	5,482	95.5														
N.W.T. }			7,143	96.4	8,399	92.3	8,625	86.8	8,723	80.8	9,012	79.2	11,562	83.1	12,750	83.2
Canada	180,418	80.5	209,637	72.6	264,187	68.1	273,766	61.7	279,671	60.0	293,204	59.8	354,379	61.8	385,514	61.9

Notes:

1. On reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.
2. Percentages are based on regional totals shown in Table 3.

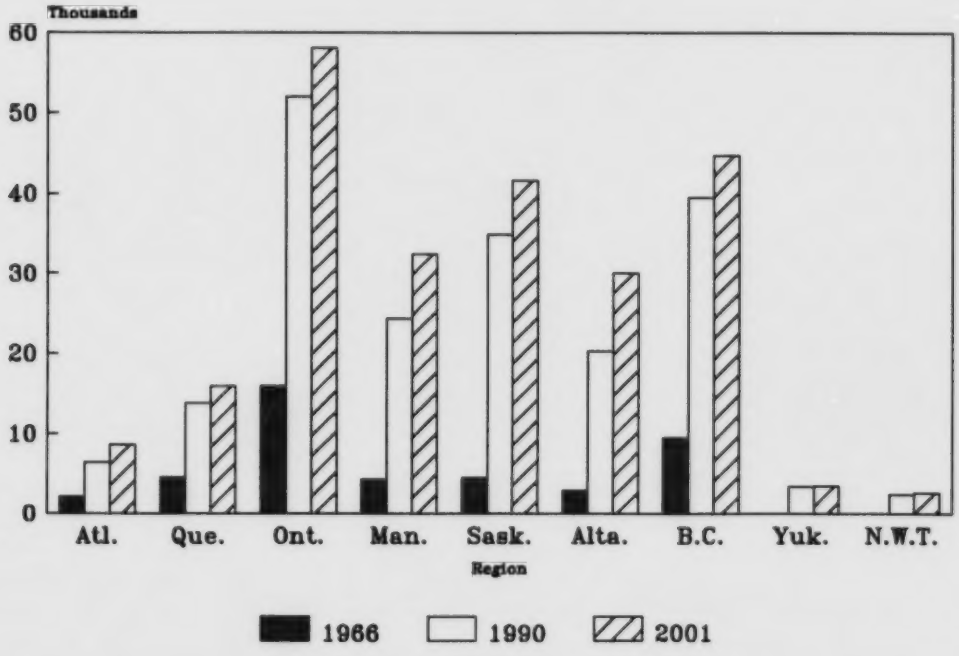
Sources:

1966-1990: Indian Register, DIAND.

1996-2001: Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1986-2011, DIAND, 1990.

Population Off Reserve / Regions

Chart 5 **Registered Indian Population Off Reserve by Region**



Highlights

The off-reserve population increased substantially between 1966 and 1990, particularly since 1985 with the implementation of Bill C-31. The population increased from 43,746 in 1966 to 196,974 in 1990.

The proportion of off-reserve Indians increased accordingly from nearly 20 percent in 1966 to 40 percent in 1990, as most Bill C-31 registrants reside off reserve.

All regions have seen their respective share of off-reserve Indians increase. The largest off-reserve regional gains south of 60^0 between 1966 and 1990 were in Saskatchewan and Alberta with about eightfold and sevenfold increases respectively. Quebec and the Atlantic regions had the lowest increases but still tripled their respective off-reserve population over the period.

From 1990 to the turn of the century, Alberta and the Atlantic regions are expected to have the largest increases in the off-reserve population south of 60^0.

Table 5

Registered Indian Population Off Reserve by Region

1966 - 2001

Region	1966 (1)		1976		1986		1988		1989		1990		1996		2001	
	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)		% (2)	No.	% (2)
Atlantic	2,050	24.1	2,825	25.9	4,504	28.8	5,722	32.3	6,035	32.7	6,345	32.8	7,930	36.3	8,623	36.9
Quebec	4,466	19.3	5,382	18.2	7,919	20.3	11,346	25.7	12,713	27.8	13,807	28.4	15,041	28.2	15,902	28.3
Ontario	15,900	30.3	20,463	31.6	31,255	36.1	44,554	43.8	48,928	45.4	52,053	46.1	54,526	43.0	58,032	43.2
Manitoba	4,248	13.7	10,588	25.0	16,277	28.3	20,451	31.8	22,446	33.5	24,290	33.6	29,570	34.9	32,372	34.8
Saskatchewan	4,442	14.2	12,658	29.2	21,801	36.0	31,471	46.1	34,316	47.6	34,926	46.3	36,809	39.5	41,669	39.4
Alberta	2,859	11.2	7,289	21.4	13,676	28.1	18,427	33.3	19,446	33.8	20,291	33.6	27,298	35.9	30,054	35.5
B.C.	9,524	20.5	19,269	36.1	25,728	38.6	34,368	44.5	37,688	46.7	39,539	47.1	42,145	43.7	44,747	43.6
Yukon }			561	17.6	1,786	42.0	2,468	44.8	3,025	50.6	3,356	53.9	3,228	45.3	3,420	45.0
}	257	4.5														
N.W.T. }			266	3.6	696	7.7	1,311	13.2	2,069	19.2	2,367	20.8	2,343	16.8	2,568	16.8
Canada	43,746	19.5	79,301	27.4	123,642	31.9	170,118	38.3	186,666	40.0	196,974	40.2	218,890	38.2	237,387	38.1

Notes:

1. In 1966, numbers include 274 individuals with unstated places of residence distributed as follows: Atlantic 5, Quebec 24, Ontario 51, Manitoba 12, Saskatchewan 33, Alberta 69, B.C. 56, Yukon and N.W.T. 24.
2. Percentages are based on regional totals shown in Table 3.

Sources:

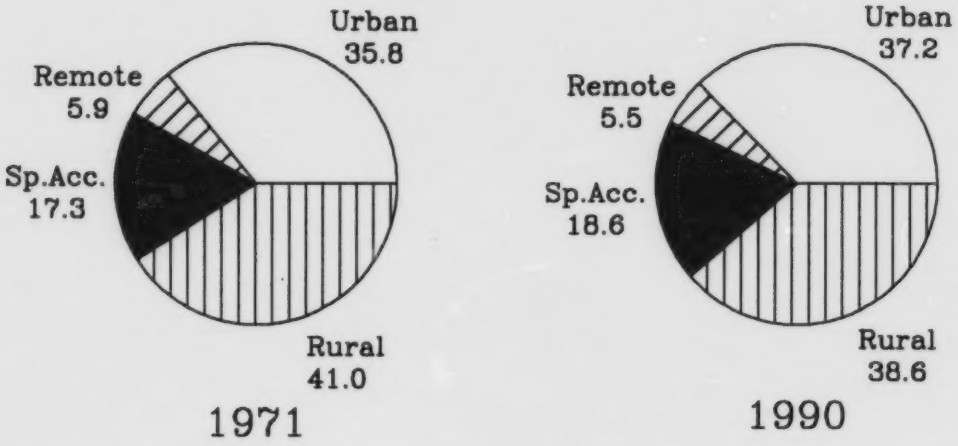
1966-1990: Indian Register, DIAND.

1996-2001: Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1986-2011, DIAND, 1990.

Population / Geographical Zones

Chart 6

Registered Indian Population On Reserve by DIAND Geographical Zone



Highlights

The proportion of on-reserve Indians living in urban, rural, remote or special access areas has remained relatively constant between 1971 and 1990.

In 1990, more than a third of on-reserve Indians (37%) were located in DIAND defined urban zones while almost one-fifth (19%) of Indians were in special access zones where no year-round road access to the nearest service centre is available.

Table 6

Registered Indian Population Living On Reserve by DIAND Geographical Zone

Canada, 1971 - 1990

Geographical Zone (1)	1971	1976	1981	1986	1990
Urban					
Number	67,414	76,485	86,816	98,474	109,130
Percent	35.8	36.5	38.2	37.3	37.2
Rural					
Number	77,314	83,392	86,574	102,289	113,278
Percent	41.0	39.8	38.1	38.7	38.6
Remote					
Number	11,108	10,947	13,167	14,224	16,186
Percent	5.9	5.2	5.8	5.4	5.5
Special Access					
Number	32,677	38,813	40,935	49,200	54,602
Percent	17.3	18.5	18.0	18.6	18.6
Total					
Number	188,513	209,637	227,492	264,187	293,196 (2)
Percent	100	100	100	100	100

Notes:

1. See Glossary for definition of terms.
2. Excludes eight individuals living on reserve or Crown lands from the General Lists with unspecified geographical zones.
3. On reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.

Sources:

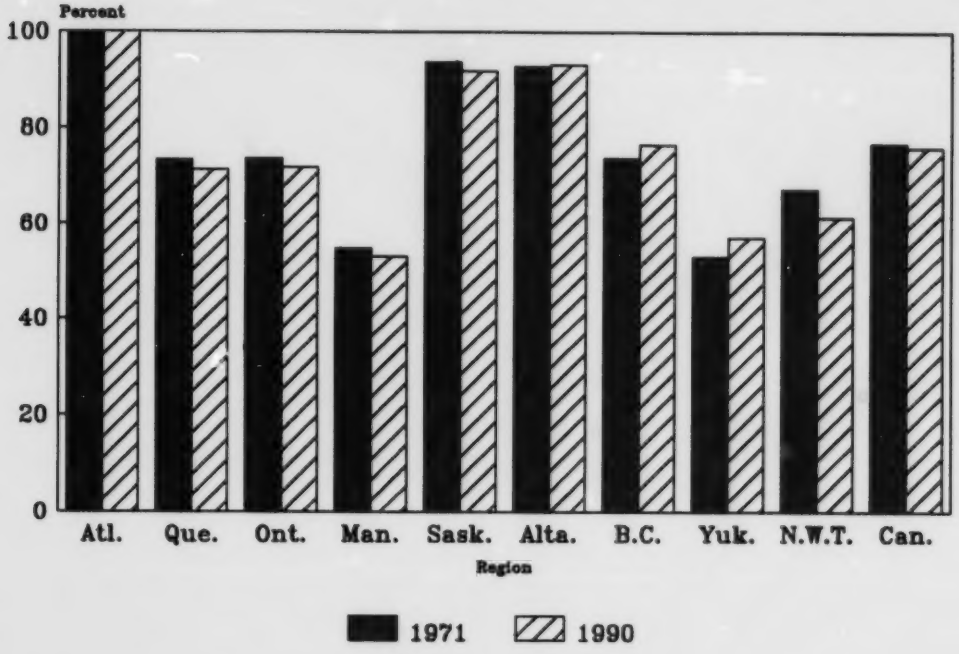
1971-1990: Indian Register, DIAND.

Classification and Housing Economic Categorization of Indian Bands by Zone, 1987, Band Support and Capital Management Branch, DIAND.

Population / Geographical Zones / Regions

Chart 7-A

Registered Indian Population On Reserve by Region and DIAND Geographical Zone Urban & Rural



Highlights

The regional proportions of on-reserve Indians living in DIAND-defined geographical zones have remained almost constant between 1971 and 1990 (Tables 7-A and 7-B).

Over one-fifth of on-reserve Indians lived in remote and special access areas in 1971.

In 1971, all Indians living on-reserve in the Atlantic region were located in urban and rural areas while slightly over half of Yukon's and Manitoba's Indians were in these areas.

Manitoba had the highest proportion of its on-reserve Indian population (31%) living in special access areas where no year-round road access to the nearest service centre was available in 1971.

Table 7-A

Registered Indian Population Living On Reserve by Region and DIAND Geographical Zone

1971

Zone (1) / Region	Urban & Rural		Remote		Special Access		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Atlantic	7,021	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	7,021	100
Quebec	15,105	73.4	1,296	6.3	4,177	20.3	20,578	100
Ontario	27,937	73.6	911	2.4	9,110	24.0	37,958	100
Manitoba	15,828	54.8	3,986	13.8	9,070	31.4	28,884	100
Saskatchewan	26,440	93.6	678	2.4	1,130	4.0	28,248	100
Alberta	23,142	92.8	0	0.0	1,796	7.2	24,938	100
B.C.	23,860	73.7	2,784	8.6	5,730	17.7	32,374	100
Yukon	1,247	53.1	897	38.2	204	8.7	2,348	100
N.W.T.	4,148	67.3	556	9.0	1,460	23.7	6,164	100
Canada	144,728	76.8	11,108	5.9	32,677	17.3	188,513	100

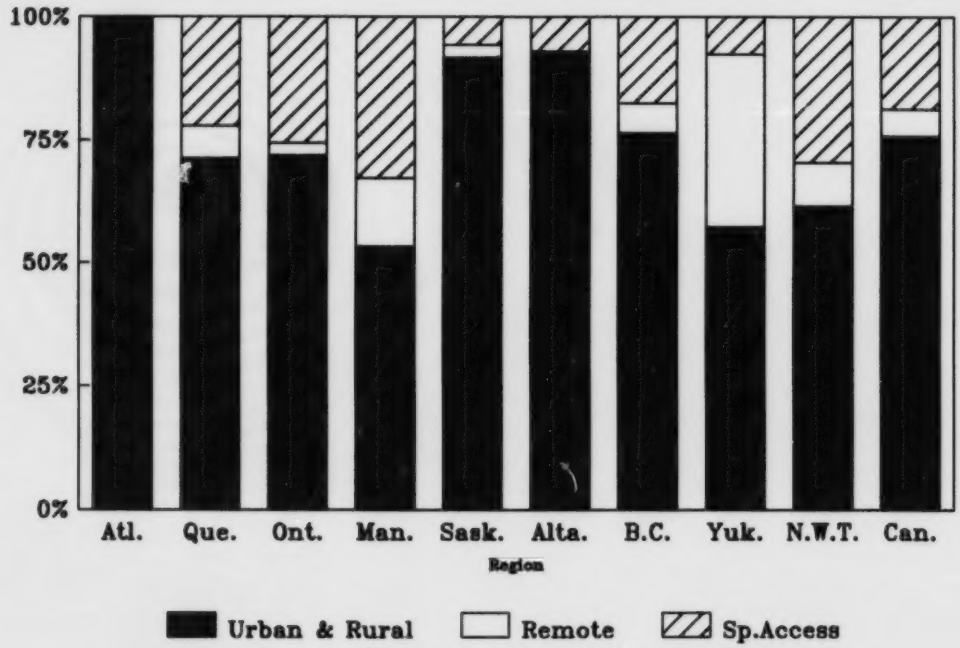
Notes:
1. See Glossary for definition of terms.
2. On reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.

Sources:
Indian Register, DIAND, 1971.
Classification and Housing Economic Categorization of Indian Bands by Zone, 1987, Band Support and Capital Management Branch, DIAND.

Population / Geographical Zones / Regions

Chart 7-B

Registered Indian Population On Reserve by Region and DIAND Geographical Zone, 1990



Highlights

The regional distribution of the on-reserve Indian population by DIAND geographical zones has remained relatively constant between 1971 and 1990 (Tables 7-A and 7-B).

As in 1971, three-quarters of on-reserve Indians lived in urban and rural areas in 1990.

At least nine out of ten Indians in the Atlantic, Alberta and Saskatchewan regions were located in urban and rural areas in 1990.

Table 7-B

Registered Indian Population Living On Reserve by Region and DIAND Geographical Zone

1990

Zone (1)	Urban & Rural		Remote		Special Access		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Region								
Atlantic	12,974	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	12,974	100
Quebec	24,771	71.3	2,297	6.6	7,675	22.1	34,743	100
Ontario	43,664	71.8	1,570	2.6	15,532	25.6	60,766	100
Manitoba	25,469	53.1	6,783	14.1	15,696	32.7	47,948	100
Saskatchewan	37,174	91.8	1,027	2.5	2,314	5.7	40,515	100
Alberta	37,255	93.1	0	0.0	2,757	6.9	40,012	100
B.C.	33,912	76.5	2,699	6.1	7,744	17.4	44,355	100
Yukon	1,642	57.2	1,012	35.2	217	7.6	2,871	100
N.W.T.	5,547	61.5	798	8.9	2,667	29.6	9,012	100
Canada	222,408	75.9	16,186	5.5	54,602	18.6	293,196 (2)	100

Notes:

1. See Glossary for definition of terms.
2. Excludes eight individuals living on reserve or Crown lands from the General Lists with unstated geographical zones distributed as follows: Ontario 7 and Quebec 1.
3. On reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.

Sources:

Indian Register, DIAND, 1990.

Classification and Housing Economic Categorization of Indian Bands by Zone, 1987, Band Support and Capital Management Branch, DIAND.

Health Conditions

- Life Expectancy 22
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- Mortality Rates by Cause 28
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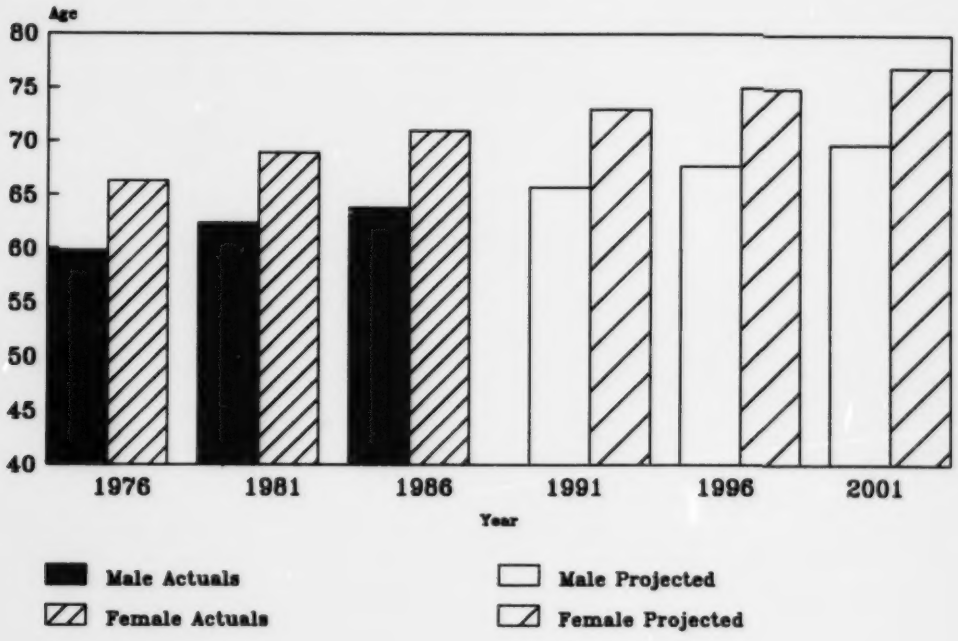
Life Expectancy

Chart 8

Registered Indian Population,
Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex



Highlights

Life expectancy at birth for registered Indians is increasing and will continue to increase.

Between 1976 and 2001, the life expectancy at birth of Indians is expected to increase by approximately 10 years for both sexes.

The gap between sexes in 1976 was 6.5 years in favour of females and could climb to 7.2 years by 2001.

Life expectancy for males increased from 59.8 in 1976 to an expected 69.8 years in 2001 while that for females should increase from 66.3 to 77.0 years.

Table 8

Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex, Registered Indian Population

Canada, 1976 - 2001

Year	Life Expectancy at Birth (1)	
	Male	Female
1976	59.8	66.3
1981	62.4	68.9
1986	63.8	71.0
1991	65.7	73.0
1996	67.7	75.0
2001	69.8	77.0

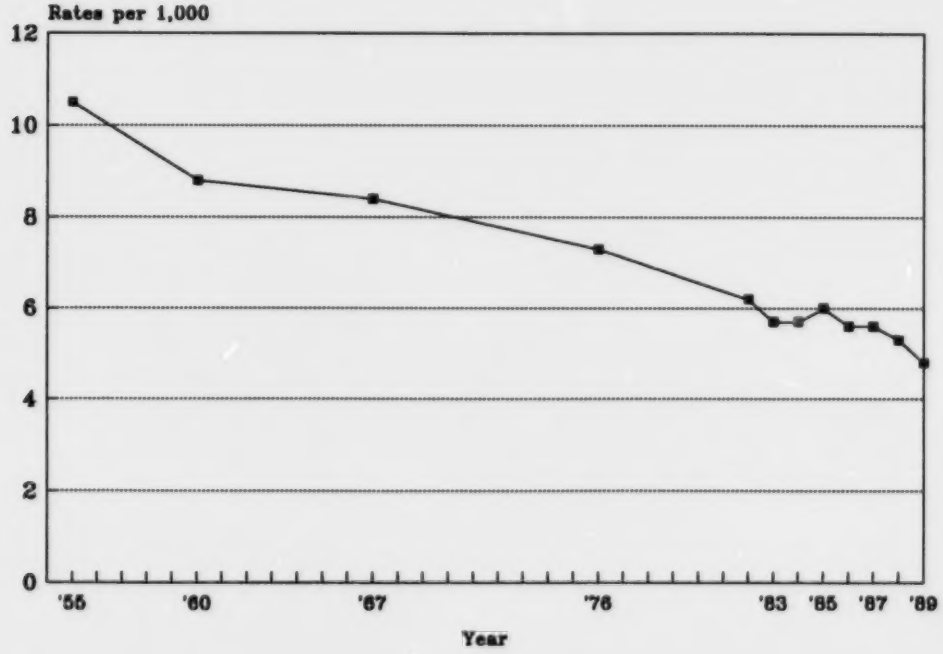
Note:
1. See Glossary for definition of term.

Source:
Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1986-2011, DIAND, 1990.

Mortality Rates

Chart 9

Registered Indian Population
Mortality Rates



Highlight

While the number of deaths between 1955 and 1989 was relatively constant, averaging approximately 1,600 deaths per year over the period, the registered Indian mortality rates have decreased significantly from 10.5 to 4.8 deaths per 1,000 population in 1989.

Table 9

Deaths and Mortality Rates, Registered Indian Population

Canada, 1955 - 1989

Year	Number of Deaths	Mortality Rates (1) (per 1,000)
1955	1,578	10.5 (2)
1960	1,623	8.8
1967	1,932	8.4
1976	1,875	7.3
1982	1,740	6.2
1983	1,658	5.7
1984	1,675	5.7
1985	1,432	6.0
1986	1,380	5.6
1987 (3)	1,405	5.6
1988	1,435	5.3
1989	1,339	4.8

Notes:

1. Mortality rates have been calculated using Health and Welfare Canada data. The population numbers are the population numbers served by Health and Welfare Canada and they do not correspond exactly to the Indian Register population. See Glossary for definition of population served.
2. The mortality rate was estimated using the total registered Indian population figure in 1955, derived from Indian Conditions: A Survey, DIAND, 1980.
3. Counts and rates since 1987 no longer include N.W.T. Indians because of the transfer of health services to the Government of the Northwest Territories.

Sources:

1955-1967: Annual Reports, Health and Welfare Canada.

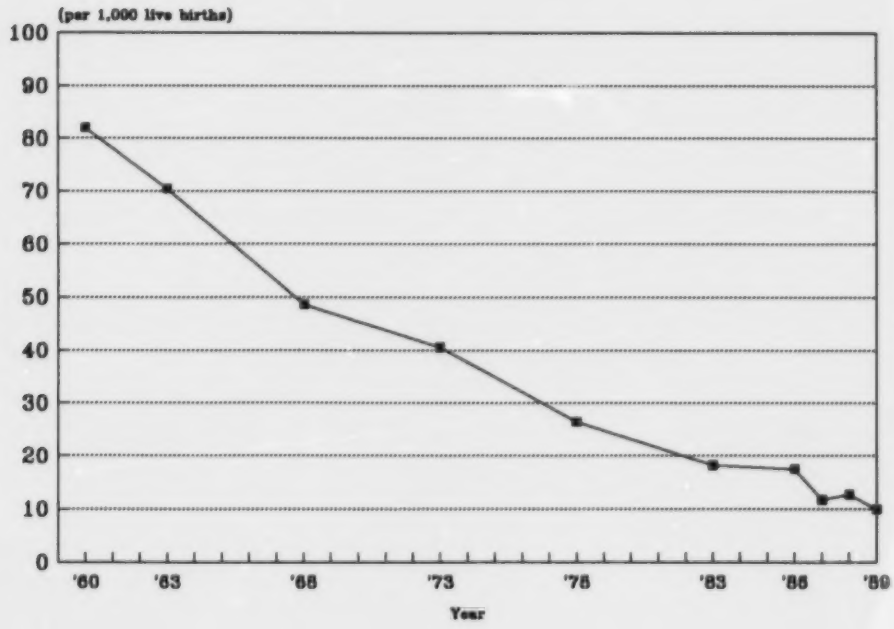
1976: Indian and Inuit of Canada, Health Status Indicators 1974-1983, Health and Welfare Canada, Ottawa, 1986.

1982-1989: Demographics and Statistics Division, Medical Services Branch, Health and Welfare Canada.

Infant Mortality Rates

Chart 10

Registered Indian Population, Infant Mortality Rates



Highlights

One factor in the increased life expectancy of registered Indians is the declining infant mortality rate.

Between 1960 and 1989, infant mortality rates for Indians have dropped dramatically from 82 to just under 10 infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

Table 10

Infant Deaths and Infant Mortality Rates, Registered Indian Population

Canada, 1960 - 1989

Year	Number of Infant Deaths (1)	Number of Live Births	Infant Mortality Rates (per 1,000)
1960	617	7,522	82.0
1963	568	8,071	70.4
1968	n/a	n/a	48.6
1973	273	6,717	40.6
1978	192	7,239	26.5
1983	146	8,029	18.2
1986	119	6,817	17.5
1987 (2)	87	7,465	11.7
1988	100	7,872	12.7
1989	80	8,067	9.9

Notes:

1. Infants are children of one year of age and under.
2. Counts and rates since 1987 no longer include N.W.T. Indians because of the transfer of health services to the Government of the Northwest Territories.
3. Mortality rates correspond to the population served by Health and Wefare Canada. See Glossary for definition of population served.

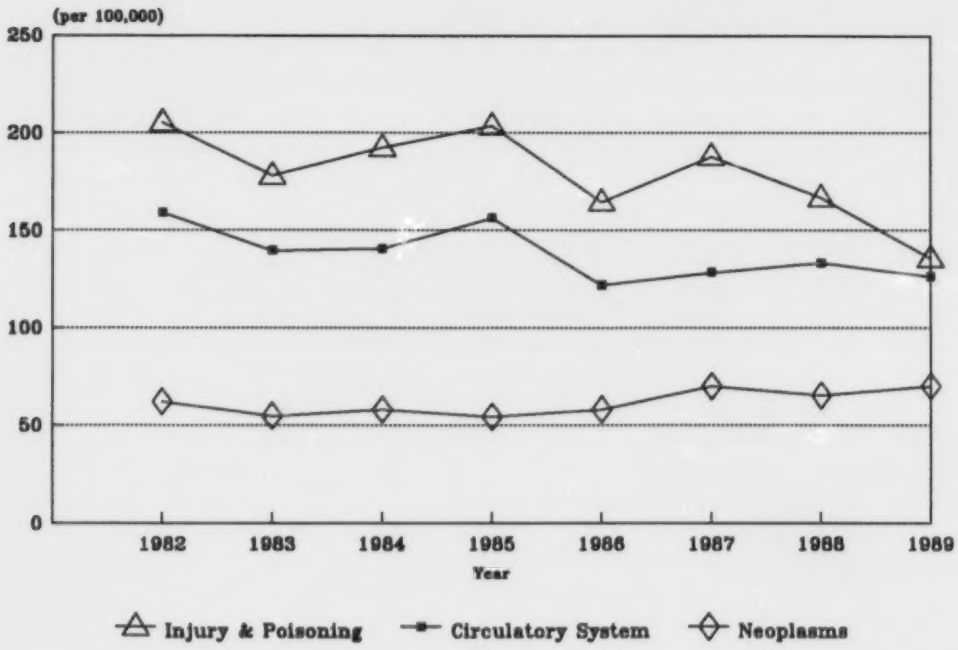
Sources:

1960-1973: Annual Reports, Medical Services Branch, Health and Welfare Canada.
1978-1983: Indian and Inuit of Canada, Health Status Indicators 1974-1983, Health and Welfare Canada, Ottawa, 1986.
1986-1989: Demographics and Statistics Division, Medical Services Branch, Health and Welfare Canada.

Mortality Rates by Cause

Chart 11

Registered Indian Population,
Mortality Rates by Major Cause



Highlights

Between 1982 and 1989, Injury and Poisoning has been the major cause of death among registered Indians with an average of 179 deaths per 100,000 over the period. However since 1987, the rates attributed to this cause of death have declined 28 percent.

The second major cause of death during this period has been Circulatory System disorders followed by Neoplasms with an average of 138 and 61 deaths per 100,000 respectively.

Deaths associated with Digestive System disorders have decreased in the last seven years, from 34.4 in 1982 to 20.3 deaths per 100,000 in 1989.

Table 11

Mortality Rates by Cause, Registered Indian Population

Canada, 1982 - 1989

Classification of Diseases	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 (1)	1988	1989
				Rates per 100,000				
I. Infectious & Parasitic	9.2	6.5	11.9	8.9	13.8	9.6	6.0	4.3
II. Neoplasms	62.0	54.8	57.9	54.4	58.0	69.8	65.1	70.0
III. Endocrine, Metabolic & Immunity Disorders	15.2	10.3	7.5	16.4	12.6	20.0	12.7	16.4
IV. Blood and Blood-forming Organs	0.4	2.1	1.4	0.8	2.4	1.2	3.0	1.1
V. Mental Disorders	9.2	8.9	4.4	5.5	6.1	4.0	7.1	4.6
VI. Nervous System & Sense Organs	4.6	4.4	6.5	6.7	5.7	9.2	10.0	6.1
VII. Circulatory System	159.2	139.7	140.7	156.4	122.0	128.5	133.2	126.4
VIII. Respiratory System	44.3	51.3	47.3	46.4	40.5	43.5	44.7	41.4
IX. Digestive System	34.4	28.1	22.1	24.5	23.5	18.4	16.4	20.3
X. Genito-Urinary System	9.9	9.6	9.2	7.6	6.5	8.8	8.9	7.5
XI. Complic. of Pregnancy, Childbirth, etc.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.7
XII. Skin & Subcutaneous Tissues	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
XIII. Musculoskeletal System	1.4	0.7	3.1	2.1	0.8	1.6	1.5	0.4
XIV. Congenital Anomalies	7.4	14.7	10.6	9.3	12.6	9.6	7.4	7.5
XV. Conditions from Perinatal Period	17.7	11.0	11.2	14.8	12.6	9.2	10.0	9.3
XVI. Symptoms, Signs & Ill-defined Conditions	25.2	24.3	20.1	25.7	33.6	25.5	27.2	18.6
XVII. Injury and Poisoning	205.3	178.0	192.4	203.6	164.6	187.9	166.7	135.7
Others	10.3	22.6	22.8	19.8	42.6	12.8	12.7	7.9
TOTAL(2)	616.9	567.5	570.2	603.8	557.8	559.8	534.1	478.0

Notes:

1. Rates since 1987 no longer include N.W.T. Indians because of the transfer of health services to the Government of the Northwest Territories.
2. Population served by Health and Welfare Canada. See Glossary for definition of term.

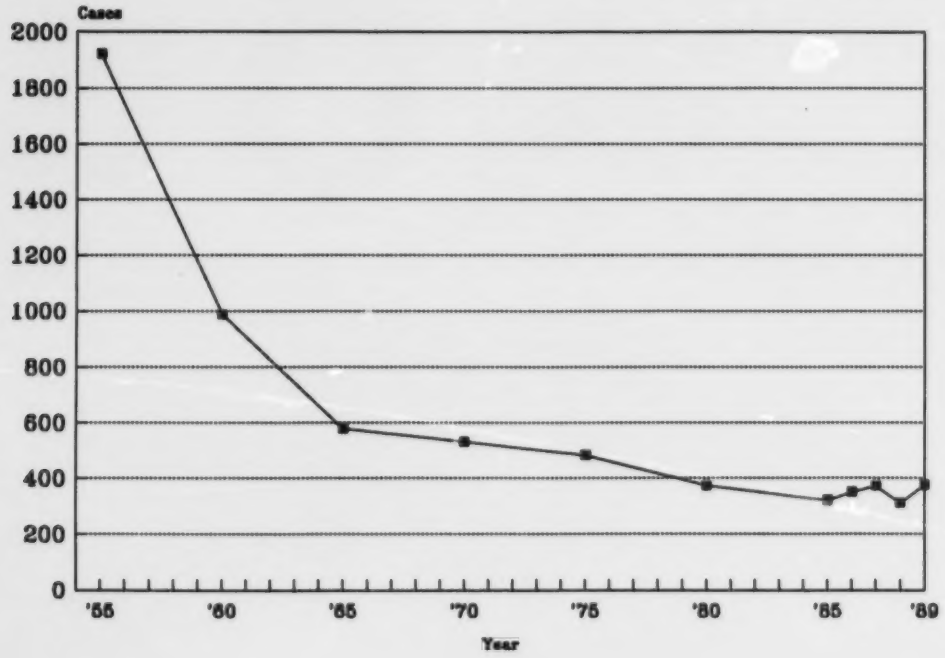
Source:

Demographics and Statistics Division, Medical Services Branch, Health and Welfare Canada.

Tuberculosis

Chart 12

Registered Indian Population, Tuberculosis Cases



Highlights

The number of tuberculosis cases dropped significantly over the last 34 years from 1,922 in 1955 to 376 in 1989. Since 1980, little improvement in the incidence of this disease has been made in that the number of cases fluctuated between 300 and 400 a year.

Between 1985 and 1987, the number of new and reactivated cases of tuberculosis had risen approximately eight percent a year. However between 1987 and 1988, the number of cases dropped by 16 percent but rose 21 percent in 1989 to reach 376 cases.

Table 12

Tuberculosis Cases, Registered Indian Population

Canada, 1955 - 1989

Year	Cases (1)
1955	1,922
1960	987
1965	579
1970	531
1975	484
1980	373
1985	320
1986	350
1987	372
1988	311
1989	376

Note:
1. Includes new and reactivated cases.

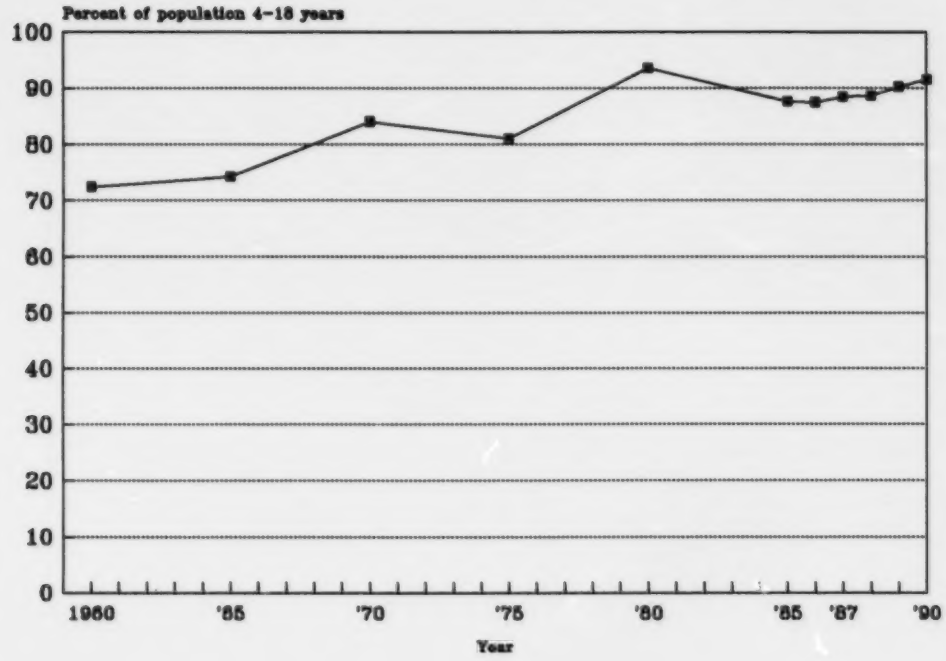
Sources:
1955-1970: Tuberculosis Statistics, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Cat. No. 83-206.
1975-1986: Tuberculosis Statistics, Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 82-212.
1987-1989: Health Division, Statistics Canada.

Education

- **Enrolment** 34
- **Consecutive Years of Schooling** 36
- **Post-secondary Enrolment** 38
- **Band-operated Schools** 40
- **Enrolment by School Type** 42

Enrolment

Chart 13 **Enrolment in Kindergarten, Elementary and Secondary Schools On Reserve**



Highlights

The number of on-reserve children enroled in elementary and secondary schools has been increasing in the last three decades. It doubled between 1960/61 and 1990/91, reaching slightly over 92,000 students in 1990/91.

Enrolment is increasing due both to the increase in the school-age population and decrease in the number of drop-outs.

The percentage of school-aged children living on reserve enroled in kindergarten, elementary and secondary schools has increased from 72 percent in 1960/61 to 91 percent in 1990/91.

Table 13

Enrolment in Kindergarten, Elementary and Secondary Schools On Reserve

Canada, 1960/61 - 1990/91

Year	Enrolment (1)	Population 4-18 Years	Enrolment Rate
1960/61 (2)	41,671	57,550	72.4%
1965/66 (2)	54,670	73,632	74.2%
1970/71	68,449	81,531	84.0%
1975/76	71,817	88,660	81.0%
1980/81	82,801	88,581	93.5%
1985/86	80,623	92,080	87.6%
1986/87	82,271	94,169	87.4%
1987/88	84,271	95,336	88.4%
1988/89	85,582	96,606	88.6%
1989/90	88,158	97,751	90.2%
1990/91	92,018	100,717	91.4%

Notes:

1. Total enrolment include registered, non-registered Indians and Inuit in Grades K4 to 13.
2. A breakdown of on/off-reserve Indian population was not available in 1960/61 and 1965/66. Based on 1975 Indian Register data, off reserve was estimated to be 26 percent of the total population. Data were also not available for the 4-18 population for 1960/61 and was estimated to be 42 percent of the total Indian population.
3. On reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.

Sources:

Enrolment:

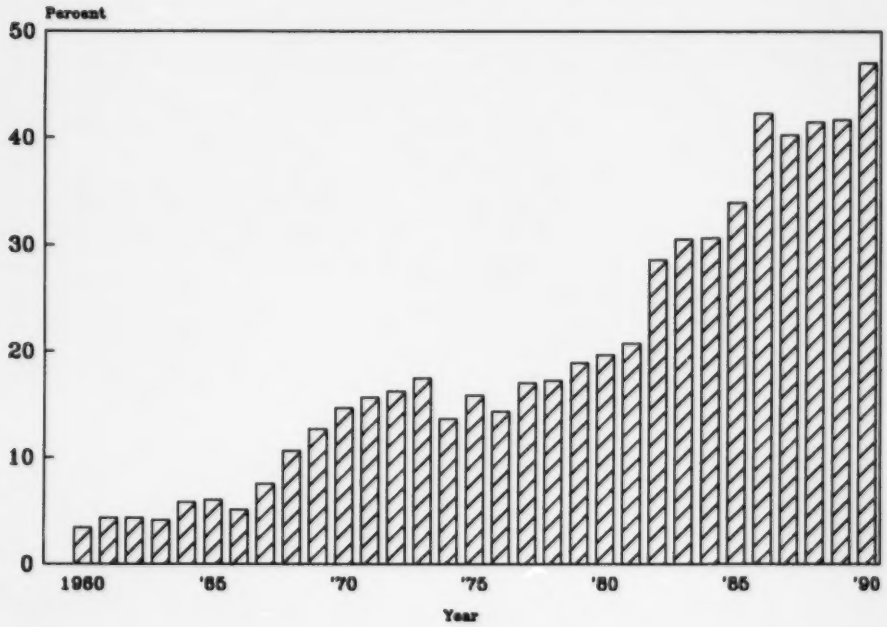
1960-1975: Nominal Roll, Statistics Division, DIAND.
1980-1985: Nominal Roll, Education Branch, DIAND.
1986-1988: Year End Status Report on Performance Indicators, National, DIAND.
1989-1990: Nominal Roll, Education Branch, DIAND.

Population:

Indian Register, DIAND.

Consecutive Years of Schooling

Chart 14 **On-Reserve Students Remaining Until Grade XII or XIII for Consecutive Years of Schooling**



Highlights

Indian children are increasingly successful in their schooling.

The percentage of Indian children who are in grade XII or XIII after consecutive years of schooling has increased from about three percent in 1960/61 to slightly under half in 1990/91.

Table 14

On-Reserve Students Remaining Until Grade XII or XIII for Consecutive Years of Schooling

Canada, 1960/61 - 1990/91

Year	Percentage	Year	Percentage
1960/61	3.4	1975/76	15.8
1961/62	4.3	1976/77	14.3
1962/63	4.3	1977/78	17.0
1963/64	4.1	1978/79	17.2
1964/65	5.8	1979/80	18.9
1965/66	6.0	1980/81	19.6
1966/67	5.1	1981/82	20.7
1967/68	7.5	1982/83	28.6
1968/69	10.6	1983/84	30.5
1969/70	12.6	1984/85	30.6
1970/71	14.6	1985/86	33.9
1971/72	15.6	1986/87	42.2
1972/73	16.2	1987/88	40.2
1973/74	17.4	1988/89	41.4
1974/75	13.6	1989/90	41.6
		1990/91	47.0(1)

Notes:

1. The percentage for 1990/91 was obtained by dividing the number of students in grade XII and XIII in 1990/91 by the number of students in Grade 1 in 1979/80. These percentages are under-estimated since Quebec students graduate in Grade 11.

Sources:

1960/61-1977/78:

Statistics Division, Program Services Branch DIAND.

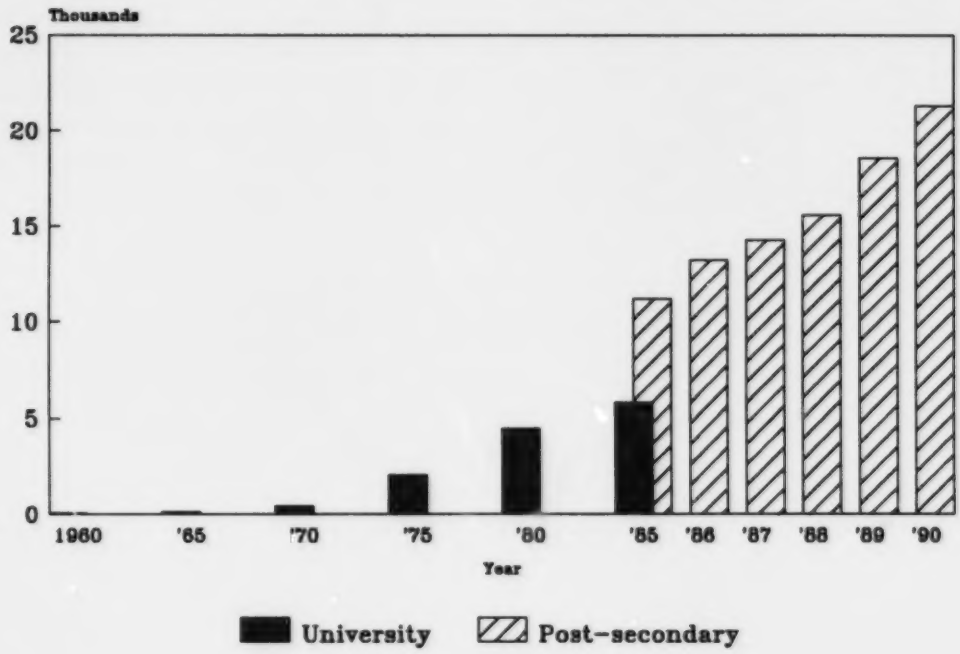
1978/79-1990/91:

Nominal Roll, Education Branch, DIAND

Post-secondary Enrolment

Chart 15

Registered Indian Population, Enrolment in University and Post-secondary Institutions



Highlights

The number of registered Indians enroled in University increased from 60 in 1960/61 to 5,800 in 1985/86.

The number of Indians enroled in post-secondary institutions nearly doubled between 1985/86 and 1990/91, from 11,170 to 21,300 students.

Table 15

Enrolment in University and Post-secondary Institutions Registered Indian Population

Canada, 1960/61 - 1990/91

Year	University Enrolment	Post-secondary Enrolment (1)
1960/61	60	n/a
1965/66	131	n/a
1970/71	432	n/a
1975/76	2,071	n/a
1980/81	4,455	n/a
1985/86	5,800	11,170
1986/87	n/a	13,196
1987/88	n/a	14,242
1988/89	n/a	15,572 (2)
1989/90	n/a	18,535
1990/91	n/a	21,300

Notes:

1. Includes Bill C-31 population. Total number of registered Indians funded by DIAND enroled in post-secondary institutions also includes the number enroled at university.
2. Since 1988/89, numbers include students in the University and College Entry Program (UCEP).

Sources:

University Enrolment:

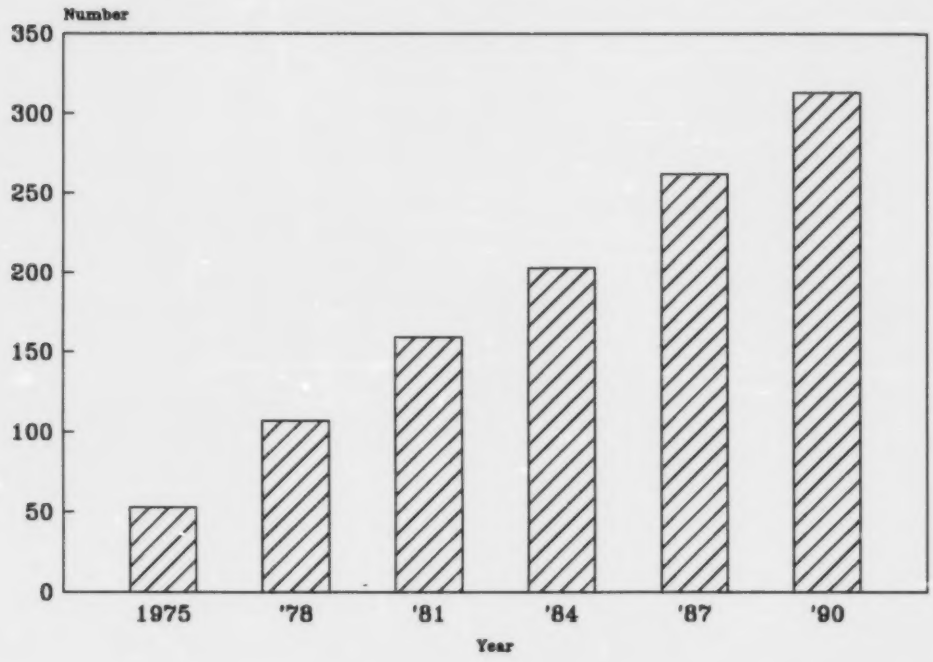
1960: Facts and Figures, Departmental Statistics, DIAND, 1971.
1965-1975: Full-time University Enrolment of Registered Indians, Research Branch, DIAND.
1980-1985: Education Branch, DIAND.

Post-secondary:

1985-1987: Year End Status Report on Performance Indicators, DIAND.
1988-1990: Education Branch, DIAND.

Band-operated Schools

Chart 16 **Band-operated Schools**



Highlights

Indian bands are assuming more control in the education of Indian children on reserve.

The number of band-operated schools increased from 53 in 1975/76 to 312 in 1990/91, an almost sixfold increase.

Table 16

Band-operated Schools

Canada, 1975/76 - 1990/91

Year	Band-operated Schools (1)
1975/76	53
1976/77	64
1977/78	104
1978/79	107
1979/80	115
1980/81	133
1981/82	159
1982/83	181
1983/84	191
1984/85	203
1985/86	229
1986/87	243
1987/88	262
1988/89	280
1989/90	300
1990/91	312

Note:

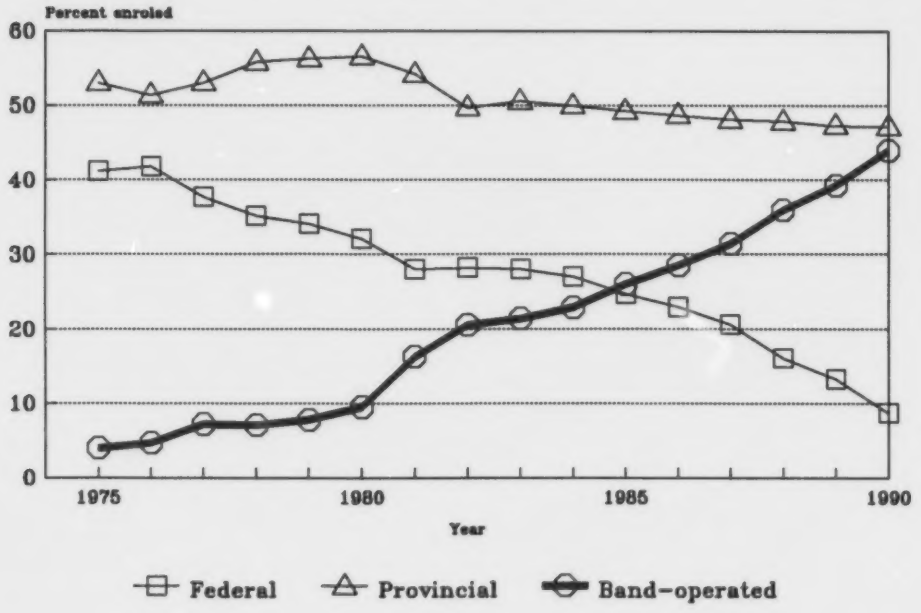
1. A band-operated school is defined as a school operated directly by an Indian band.

Sources:

1975-1978: Nominal Roll, Statistics Section (Management Services), DIAND.
1979-1985: Nominal Roll, Education Branch, DIAND.
1986-1988: Year End Status Report on Performance Indicators, DIAND.
1989-1990: Nominal Roll, Education Branch, DIAND.

Enrolment by School Type

Chart 17 **Registered Indian Population, Elementary and Secondary Enrolment by School Type**



Highlights

The government's commitment to increased Indian control of Indian education is reflected in the enrolment trends. The proportion of children enroled in band-operated elementary and secondary schools is increasing while the proportion enroled in federal and provincial schools is declining.

The proportion of children enroled in band-operated schools increased elevenfold from four percent in 1975/76 to 44 percent in 1990/91.

The proportion enroled in federal schools in 1990/91 dropped to 9 percent from 41 percent in 1975/76.

The proportion of students enroled in provincial schools dropped between 1975/76 and 1990/91, from 53 to 47 percent.

Table 17

Elementary and Secondary Enrolment by School Type, On-Reserve Population

Canada, 1975/76 - 1990/91

Year	Federal	Provincial	Band-operated	Private	Total
1975/76	29,581	38,079	2,842	1,315	71,817
1976/77	30,012	36,884	3,340	1,481	71,717
1977/78	29,412	41,358	5,639	1,679	78,088
1978/79	28,605	45,438	5,796	1,520	81,359
1979/80	27,742	45,742	6,311	1,442	81,237
1980/81	26,578	46,852	7,879	1,492	82,801
1981/82	22,525	43,652	13,133	1,156	80,466
1982/83	21,825	38,511	15,912	1,164	77,412
1983/84	21,893	39,474	16,715	...	78,082
1984/85	21,669	40,080	18,372	...	80,121
1985/86	19,943	39,712	20,968	...	80,623
1986/87	18,811	40,053	23,407	...	82,271
1987/88	17,322	40,520	26,429	...	84,271
1988/89	13,783	40,954	30,845	...	85,582
1989/90	11,764	41,720	34,674	...	88,158
1990/91	8,052	43,453	40,513	...	92,018

Note:
... Not applicable. In 1983/84, DIAND ceased funding enrolment in private schools.

Sources:
1975-1978: Nominal Roll, Statistics Section (Management Services), DIAND.
1979-1990: Nominal Roll, Education Branch, DIAND.

Social Conditions

- **Children in Care** 46
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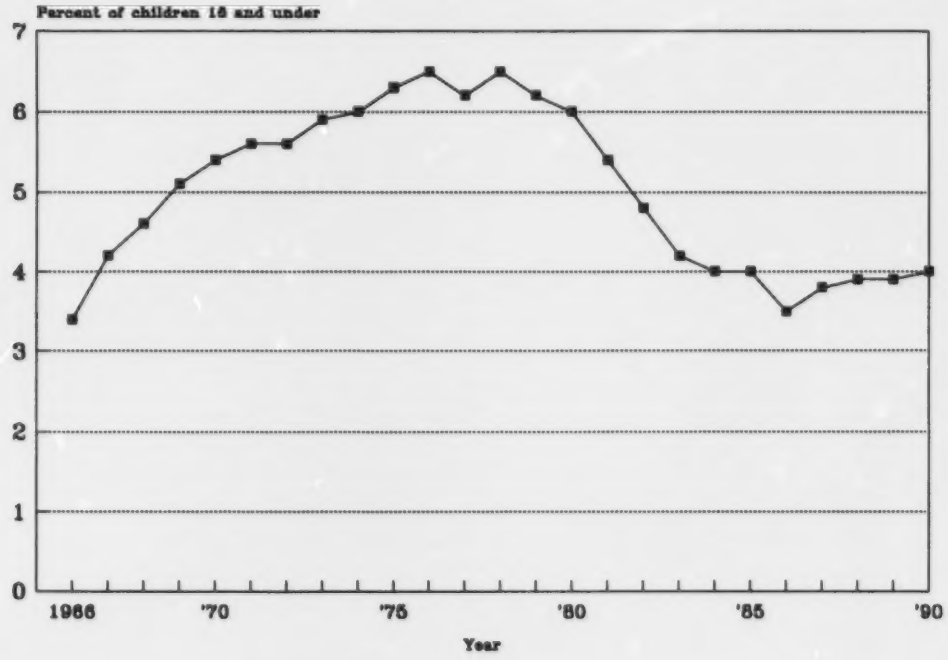
Children in Care

Chart 18 **Registered Indian Population On Reserve, Children in Care**



Highlights

The ratio of on-reserve registered Indian children in care to Indian children aged 16 and under peaked at about 6.5 percent in the mid-seventies and has since gradually declined to 3.5 percent in 1986/87.

Since 1987/88, the ratio increased slightly to reach 4.0 percent in 1990/91. In 1990/91, the number of children in care stood at 4,352 children.

Table 18

On-Reserve Children in Care, Registered Indian Population

Canada, 1966/67 - 1990/91

Fiscal Year	Children in Care (1)	Children Aged 16 and under	Percent	Fiscal Year	Children in Care (1)	Children Aged 16 and under	Percent
1966/67	3,201	93,101	3.4%	1979/80	5,820	94,414	6.2%
1967/68	3,946	93,484	4.2%	1980/81	5,716	94,916	6.0%
1968/69	4,310	94,616	4.6%	1981/82	5,144	94,608	5.4%
1969/70	4,861	94,698	5.1%	1982/83	4,577	96,105	4.8%
1970/71	5,156	95,048	5.4%	1983/84	4,105	98,379	4.2%
1971/72	5,336	94,777	5.6%	1984/85	3,887	97,586	4.0%
1972/73	5,336	94,906	5.6%	1985/86	4,000	99,213	4.0%
1973/74	5,582	94,634	5.9%	1986/87	3,603	101,841	3.5%
1974/75	5,817	96,960	6.0%	1987/88	3,836	101,537	3.8%
1975/76	6,078	96,493	6.3%	1988/89	3,989	102,529	3.9%
1976/77	6,247	96,417	6.5%	1989/90	4,178	105,992	3.9%
1977/78	6,017	96,780	6.2%	1990/91	4,352	109,165	4.0%
1978/79	6,177	94,866	6.5%				

Note:

1. The total number of children in care calculated by Social Development Branch is obtained by dividing the total number of case-days by 365. Child care cases do not include preventive and alternate approaches to child and family services (eg. homemakers). See Glossary for definition of Children in Care. Excludes Indians residing in the N.W.T. and Newfoundland.

Sources:

Children in Care:

1966/67-1980/81: Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs, 1978, Cat. No. 86-511.
1981/82-1990/91: Social Development Branch, DIAND.

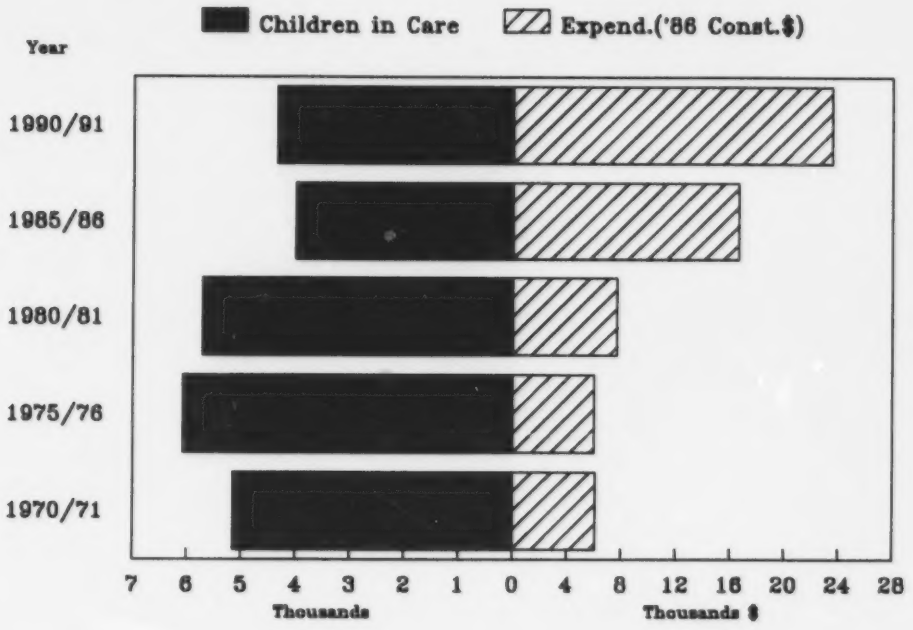
Children aged 16 and under:

Indian Register, DIAND.

Per Child Expenditures

Chart 19

Registered Indian Population, Children in Care and Per Child Expenditures



Highlights

While the number of children in care fluctuated since 1980/81, the total expenditures expressed in 1986 constant dollars have been increasing.

Per child expenditures in constant 1986 dollars have increased gradually from approximately $6,100 in 1970/71 to just under $23,550 per child in 1990/91, an almost fourfold increase.

Table 19

Total and Per Child Expenditures, Registered Indian Population Living On Reserve

Canada, 1965/66 - 1990/91 (Revised)

Fiscal Year	Children in Care (1)	Total Expenditures (Current $)	Per Child Expenditures (Current $)	Total Expenditures (86 Constant $)	Per Child Expenditures (86 Constant $)
1965/66	2,889	2,464,000	853	n/a	n/a
1970/71	5,156	10,042,000	1,948	31,479,624	6,105
1975/76	6,078	16,076,000	2,645	36,371,041	5,984
1980/81	5,716	29,485,700	5,158	43,877,530	7,676
1981/82	5,144	34,740,700	6,754	46,014,172	8,945
1982/83	4,577	37,578,200	8,210	44,896,296	9,809
1983/84	4,105	43,673,900	10,639	49,349,040	12,022
1984/85	3,887	50,734,100	13,052	54,907,035	14,126
1985/86	4,000	63,868,400	15,967	66,529,583	16,632
1986/87	3,603	71,979,700	19,978	71,979,700	19,978
1987/88	3,836	80,455,800	20,974	77,064,943	20,090
1988/89	3,989	97,169,700 r	24,359 r	89,474,862	22,430
1989/90	4,178	102,797,600 r	24,605 r	90,173,333	21,583
1990/91	4,352	122,456,300	28,138	102,473,891	23,546

Notes:

1. The number of children in care calculated by the Social Development Branch is obtained by dividing the number of case-days by 365. Child care cases do not include preventive and alternate approaches to child and family services (eg. homemakers). As a result, per child expenditures are over-estimated. See Glossary for definition of Children in Care. Excludes Indians residing in N.W.T. and Newfoundland.
2. The expenditures in constant dollars have been estimated using the Consumer Price Index based on the year 1986 from Statistics Canada.

r. Datum revised.

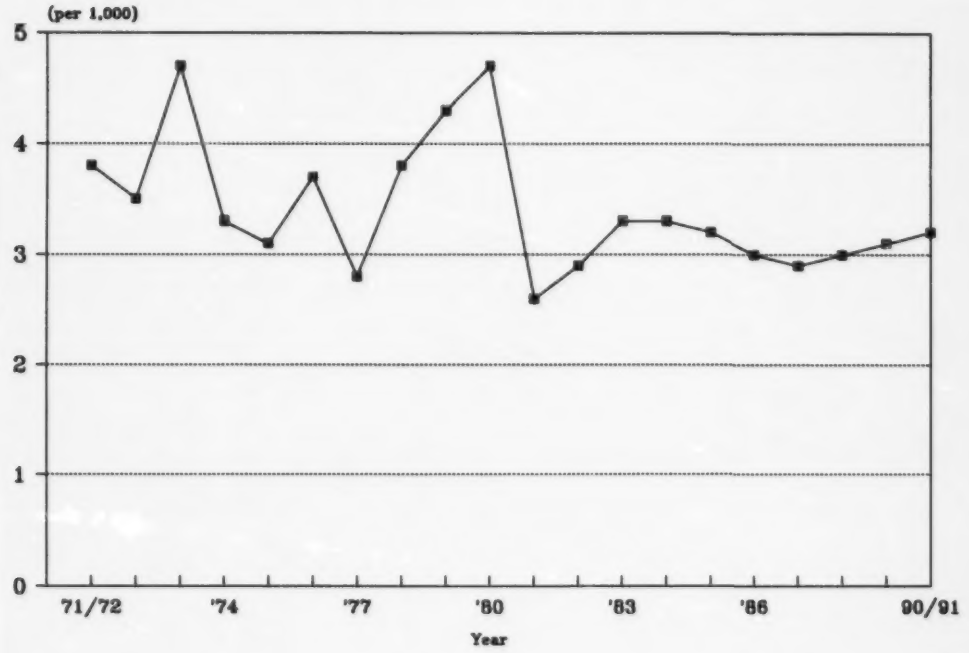
Sources:

1965/66-1970/71: Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs, 1978, Cat. No. 86-201
1971/72-1980/81: Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs, Other Programs, 1982, Cat. No. 86-511.
1981/82-1990/91: Social Development Branch, DIAND.

Adults in Residential Care

Chart 20

Registered Indian Population, Adults in Care



Highlight

Over the last two decades, the average proportion of on-reserve Indian adults in residential care dropped slightly. From 3.7 per 1,000 in the seventies, this ratio decreased to 3.2 per 1,000 Indian adults on average in the eighties. In 1990/1991, the ratio stood at 3.2 per 1,000 Indian adults.

Table 20

On-Reserve Adults in Residential Care, Registered Indian Population

Canada, 1971/72 - 1990/91

Fiscal Year	Adults in Care (1)	Adult Population (2)	Ratio (per 1,000)
1971/72	335	87,585	3.8
1972/73	319	90,093	3.5
1973/74	434	92,489	4.7
1974/75	325	98,441	3.3
1975/76	318	102,282	3.1
1976/77	389	106,100	3.7
1977/78	313	110,193	2.8
1978/79	432	112,664	3.8
1979/80	500	116,505	4.3
1980/81	567	121,263	4.7
1981/82	329	125,388	2.6
1982/83	386	131,880	2.9
1983/84	447	137,315	3.3
1984/85	479	143,205	3.3
1985/86	479	148,441	3.2
1986/87	459	153,947	3.0
1987/88	456	157,997	2.9
1988/89	494	162,229	3.0
1989/90	515	167,611	3.1
1990/91	561	174,445	3.2

Notes:

1. See Glossary for definition of Adults in Care. Excludes Indians residing in N.W.T. and Newfoundland. Indian adults in care were resident on a reserve, Crown land or settlement prior to the provision of care. Adult care cases do not include in-home care.
2. Population 17 years of age and over.

Sources:

Adults in Care:

1971/72-1980/81: Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs, Other Programs, 1982, Cat. No. 86-511.

1981/82-1990/91: Social Development Branch, DIAND.

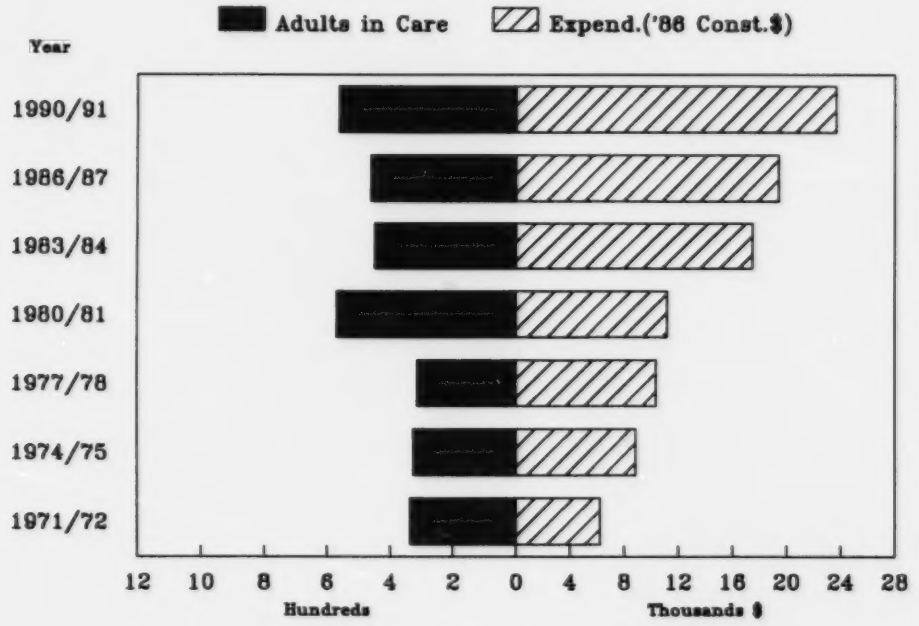
Adult Population:

Indian Register, DIAND.

Per Adult Expenditures

Chart 21

**Registered Indian Population,
Adults in Care and Per Adult Expenditures**



Highlights

In 1990/91, a total of 561 Indian adults were in residential care, an almost nine percent increase from the previous year.

Over $28,000 was required to cover the cost of care for one Indian adult in a residential home or institution in 1990/91.

Expressed in 1986 constant dollars, the average cost per adult increased over three and one-half times between 1971/72 and 1990/91, from approximately $6,200 to just over $23,600.

Table 21

Total and Per Adult Expenditures, On-Reserve Registered Indian Population in Residential Care

Canada, 1971/72 - 1990/91 (Revised)

Fiscal Year	Adults in Care (1)	Total Expenditures (Current $)	Per Adult Expenditures (Current $)	Total Expenditures (86 Constant $)	Per Adult Expenditures (86 Constant $)
1971/72	335	663,000	1,979	2,078,370	6,204
1972/73	319	693,000	2,172	2,074,850	6,504
1973/74	434	759,000	1,749	2,108,333	4,858
1974/75	325	1,149,000	3,535	2,879,699	8,861
1975/76	318	1,330,000	4,182	3,009,050	9,462
1976/77	389	1,636,000	4,206	3,444,211	8,854
1977/78	313	1,662,000	5,310	3,239,766	10,351
1978/79	432	2,936,000	6,796	5,252,236	12,158
1979/80	500	3,224,000	6,448	5,285,246	10,570
1980/81	567	4,257,000	7,508	6,334,821	11,173
1981/82	329	3,972,800	12,075	5,261,987	15,994
1982/83	386	5,636,900	14,603	6,734,648	17,447
1983/84	447	6,900,700	15,438	7,797,401	17,444
1984/85	479	7,675,600	16,024	8,306,926	17,342
1985/86	479	8,245,600	17,214	8,589,167	17,931
1986/87	459	8,916,300	19,425	8,916,300	19,425
1987/88	456	9,761,500	21,407	9,350,096	20,505
1988/89	494	11,653,200	23,589	10,730,387	21,721
1989/90	515	13,435,400	26,088	11,785,439	22,884
1990/91	561	15,853,900	28,260	13,266,862	23,648

Notes:

1. See Glossary for definition of Adults in Care. Excludes Indians residing in N.W.T. and Newfoundland. Indian adults in care were resident on a reserve, Crown land or settlement prior to the provision of care. Adult cases do not include in-home care. As a result, per adult expenditures are over-estimated.
2. The expenditures in constant dollars have been calculated using the Consumer Price Index based on the year 1986 from Statistics Canada.

Sources:

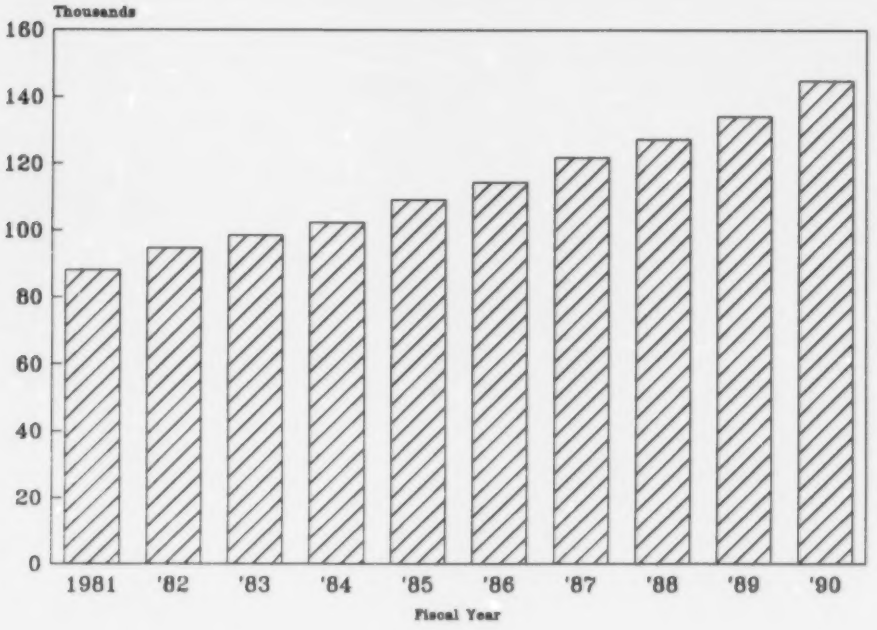
1971/72-1980/81: Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs, Other Programs, 1982, Cat. No. 86-511.

1981/82-1990/91: Social Development Branch, DIAND.

Social Assistance Recipients and Dependants

Chart 22

Registered Indian Population, Average Monthly Number of Social Assistance Dependants



Highlight

The average monthly number of social assistance dependants among registered Indians has increased 64 percent in the last nine years from slightly over 88,000 dependants in 1981/82 to almost 145,000 in 1990/91.

Table 22

Average Number of Social Assistance Recipients and Dependants per Month, Registered Indian Population

Canada, 1981/82 - 1990/91

Fiscal Year	Average Number of Recipients per Month (1)	Average Number of Dependants per Month (2)
1981/82	39,146	88,079
1982/83	42,101	94,726
1983/84	43,750	98,438
1984/85	45,408	102,168
1985/86	48,494	109,112
1986/87	50,879	114,478
1987/88	54,170	121,882
1988/89	56,573	127,290
1989/90	59,680	134,280 r
1990/91	64,360	144,810

Notes:

1. See Glossary for definition of Recipients. Excludes Indians residing in N.W.T. and Newfoundland.
2. The number of single recipients has been estimated by Social Development Branch to be 50 percent of the average number of recipients per month. The average annual number of dependants living in a family has been calculated by multiplying the annual average number of recipients living in a family by the average size which has been estimated to be 3.5. The total average number of dependants is the sum of the annual average number of single recipients and the average number of dependants living in a family. Excludes Indians residing in N.W.T. and Newfoundland.

r. Datum revised.

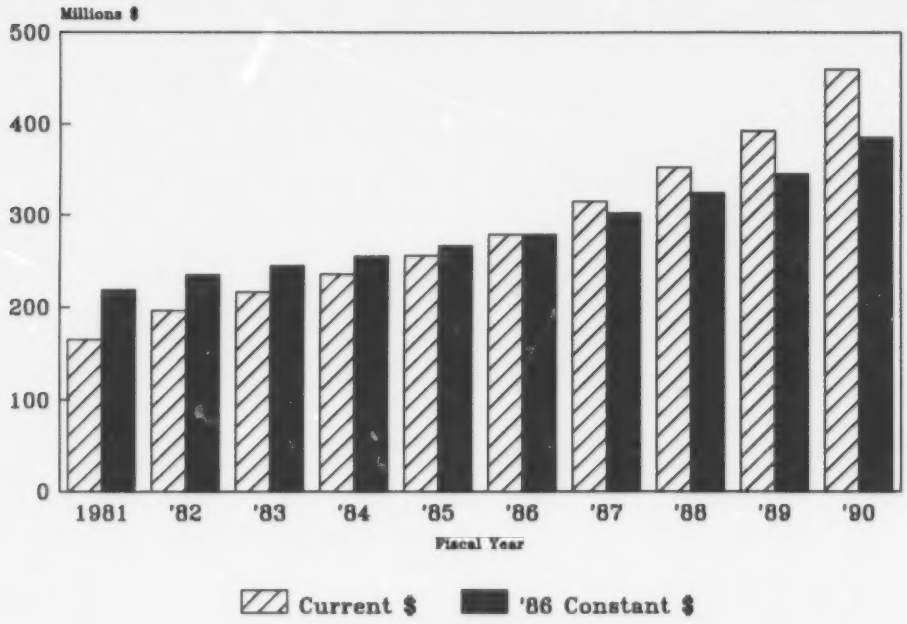
Source:

Social Development Branch, DIAND.

Social Assistance Expenditures

Chart 23

Registered Indian Population,
Social Assistance Expenditures



Highlights

Total social assistance expenditures, expressed in 1986 constant dollars, more than doubled between 1973/74 and 1990/91.

Expenditures per recipient have been relatively constant from 1981/82 to 1990/91 averaging just over $5,600 per year over the period.

Table 23

Social Assistance Expenditures, Registered Indian Population

Canada, 1973/74 - 1990/91 (Revised)

Fiscal Year	Number of Recipients (1)	Total Expenditures (Current $)	Per Recipient (Current $)	Total Expenditures (2) (86 Constant $)	Per Recipient (86 Constant $)
1973/74	n/a	53,319,000	n/a	148,108,333	n/a
1974/75	n/a	64,105,000	n/a	160,664,160	n/a
1975/76	n/a	73,023,000	n/a	165,210,407	n/a
1976/77	n/a	78,660,000	n/a	165,600,000	n/a
1977/78	n/a	85,753,000	n/a	167,159,844	n/a
1978/79	n/a	105,983,000	n/a	189,593,918	n/a
1979/80	n/a	122,004,400	n/a	200,007,213	n/a
1980/81	n/a	141,985,300	n/a	211,287,649	n/a
1981/82	39,146	165,030,100	4,216	218,582,914	5,584
1982/83	42,101	196,241,700	4,661	234,458,423	5,569
1983/84	43,750	216,157,600	4,941	244,245,876	5,583
1984/85	45,408	235,433,500	5,185	254,798,160	5,611
1985/86	48,494	255,288,200	5,264	265,925,208	5,484
1986/87	50,879	278,070,900	5,465	278,070,900	5,465
1987/88	54,170	314,446,000	5,805	301,193,487	5,560
1988/89	56,573	351,706,500	6,217	323,854,972	5,725
1989/90	59,680	392,498,900 r	6,577 r	344,297,281	5,769
1990/91	64,360	459,634,000	7,142	384,630,962	5,976

Notes:

1. See Glossary for definition of Recipient. Excludes Indians residing in N.W.T. and Newfoundland.
2. The expenditures in constant dollars have been calculated using the Consumer Price Index based on the year 1986 from Statistics Canada.

r. Datum revised.

Source:

Social Development Branch, DIAND.

Housing Conditions

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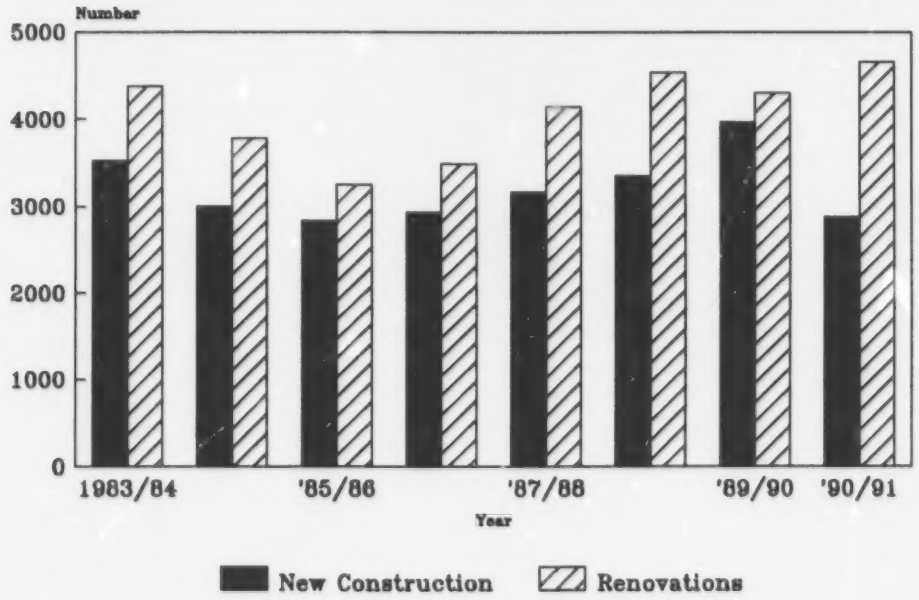
- **Dwellings / Infrastructure** 62

Dwellings

Chart 24 **New and Renovated Dwelling Units On Reserve**



Highlights

Between 1983/84 and 1990/91, an average of 3,200 new dwelling units per year were built on reserve. In 1990/91, slightly under 2,900 new units were constructed.

Just over 4,000 dwelling units on average per year were renovated between 1983/84 and 1990/91.

Table 24

Total Number of New and Renovated Dwelling Units On Reserve

Canada, 1983/84 - 1990/91

	Dwellings (1)	
Year	Number of New Dwelling Units (2)	Number of Renovated Dwelling Units
1983/84	3,517	4,380
1984/85	2,999	3,780
1985/86	2,831	3,250
1986/87	2,929	3,490
1987/88	3,166	4,141
1988/89	3,345	4,538
1989/90	3,958 '	4,301
1990/91	2,879 (3)	4,655

Notes:

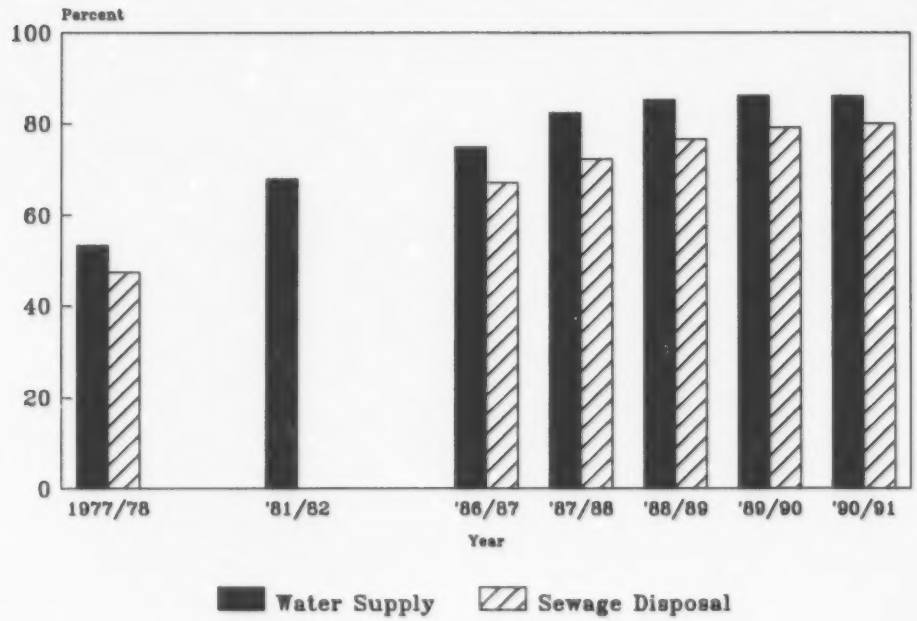
1. Excludes dwellings in the N.W.T. and Inuit communities of Northern Quebec as well as dwellings of bands under the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement since 1984 and the Sechelt Band since 1986. See Glossary for definition of Dwelling.
2. Includes dwelling construction funded through regular DIAND subsidy and Bill C-31 DIAND subsidy.
3. There was a change in the reporting method beginning in this year. Instead of including both "starts" (but not completed) and "completions" as was done in previous years, only those units for which final inspection reports were received in 1990/91 were counted.

Source:

Housing Directorate, DIAND.

Dwellings / Infrastructure

Chart 25 **On-Reserve Dwellings with Adequate Water Supply and Sewage Disposal**



Highlights

In 1990/91, 86 percent of dwellings on reserve had adequate water supply compared to slightly over half in 1977/78.

The proportion of dwellings with adequate sewage disposal also increased considerably from 47 percent in 1977/78 to 80 percent in 1990/91.

Table 25

Dwellings with Adequate Water Supply and Sewage Disposal On Reserve

Canada, 1977/78 - 1990/91

Infrastructure (1)

Year	Adequate Water Supply		Adequate Sewage Disposal	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
1977/78	19,723	53.3	17,539	47.4
1981/82	30,087	68.0	n/a	n/a
1986/87	40,026	74.8	35,874	67.0
1987/88	49,951	82.3	43,793	72.2
1988/89	50,094	85.2	45,020	76.6
1989/90(2)	52,081	86.1	47,839	79.1
1990/91(3)	55,645	86.4	51,505	80.0

Notes:

1. See Glossary for definition of terms.
2. The 1989/90 infrastructure data are estimates based on 60,509 units surveyed as of March 31, 1990.
3. The 1990/91 infrastructure data are estimates based on 64,402 units surveyed as of March 31, 1991.

Source:

CMDB, Band Support and Capital Management Branch, DIAND.

Self-government

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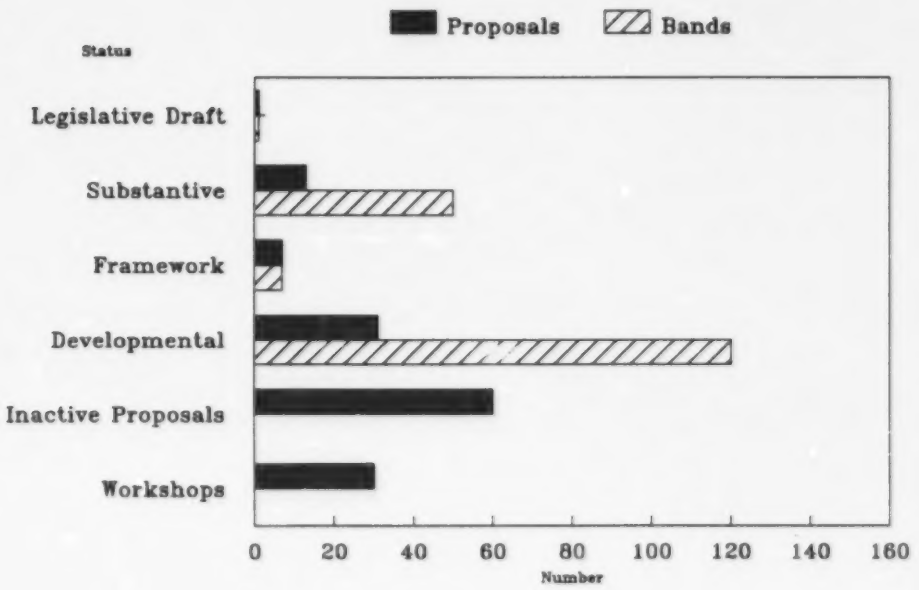
- Devolution 70

Self-government Negotiations

Chart 26 **Self-government Negotiations**



Highlights

As of September 1991, a total of 142 proposals had been submitted by Indian bands to achieve self-government.

As of September 1991, the Sechelt band and the eight James Bay Cree bands were the only ones to reach self-government but one proposal was at the final legislative drafting stage. Thirteen proposals involving 50 bands were in the substantive negotiation phase.

Thirty eight proposals are presently at other stages of negotiations involving a total of 127 bands.

Table 26

Self-government Negotiations

Canada, September 1991

Status (1)	Number of Proposals	Number of Bands
Legislative Drafting	1	1
Substantive Negotiations	13	50
Framework Negotiations	7	7
Developmental	31	12
Inactive Proposals	60	n/a
Workshops	30	n/a
Total Proposals Received to Date	142	

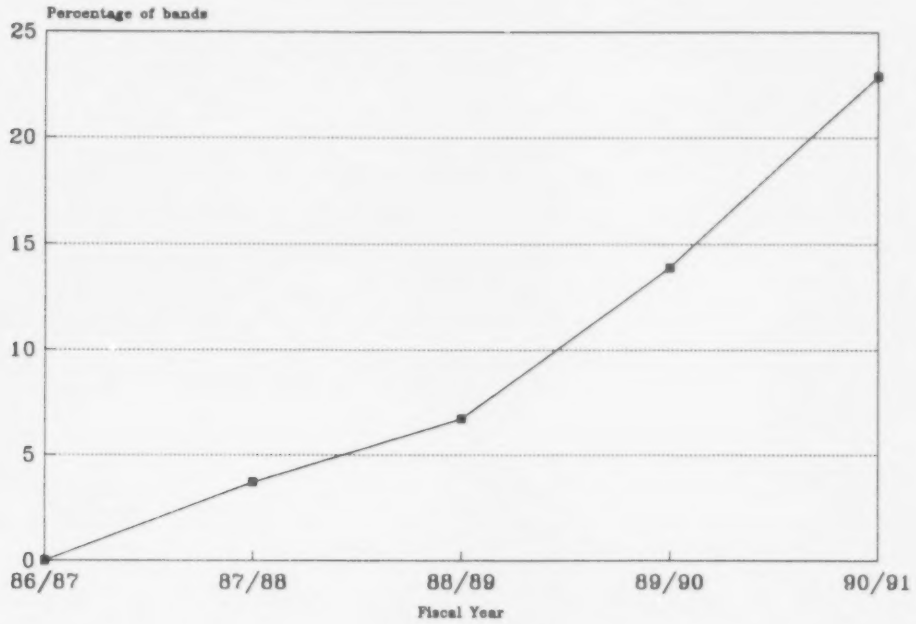
Note:
1. See Glossary for definition of terms under Self-government Negotiations.

Source:
Self-government Negotiations Branch Status Report, September 1991, Self-government Sector, DIAND.

Alternative Funding Arrangements

Chart 27

AFA Participation Rates



Highlights

Alternative funding arrangements (AFA) became available to Indian bands in June 1986 and the first agreement was signed in May 1987. Since then, the rate at which Indian bands are securing authority to manage program funding through alternative funding arrangements (AFA) has continued to increase.

As of March 31, 1991 a total of 102 agreements were signed. Eighty-four of these agreements were signed with individual bands and eighteen with tribal councils and other Indian organizations.

Table 27

Alternative Funding Arrangements

Canada, 1986/87 - 1990/91 (Revised)

	Cumulative AFA Participation Rates (1)				
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Signed Agreements	0	9	25	58	102
Bands Involved	0	21	38	79	131
Participation Rates	0	3.7%	6.7%	13.9%	22.9%

Notes:

1. Excluded are bands operating under self-government legislation and within the Northwest Territories (NWT). In the latter case, services are delivered primarily by the territorial government.
2. See Glossary for definition of Alternative Funding Arrangements.

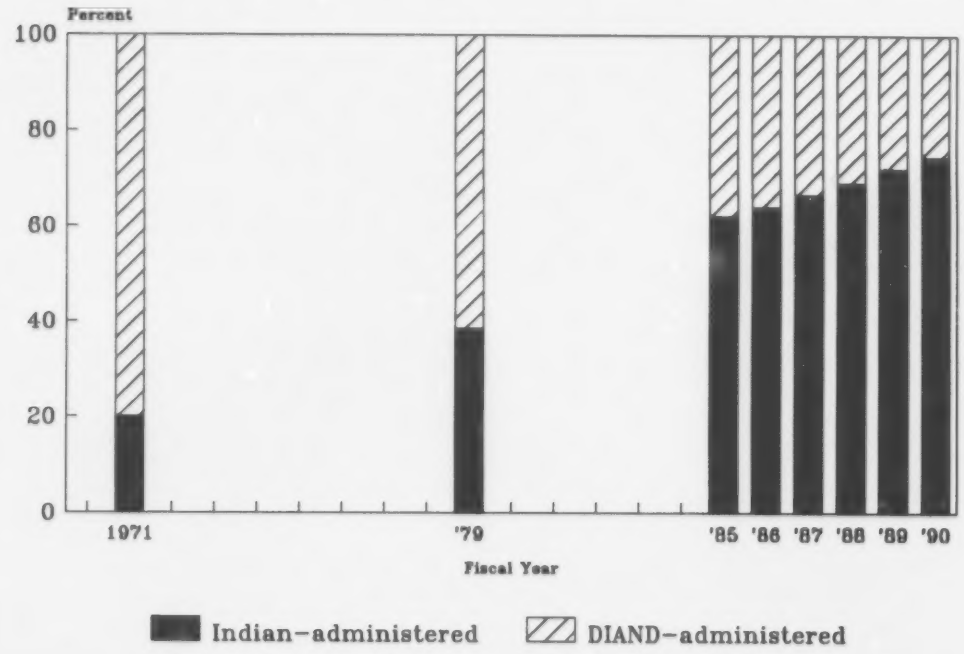
Source:

Alternative Funding Arrangements Status Report, DIAND.

Devolution

Chart 28

Indian-administered Expenditures as a Percent of Indian & Inuit Program Expenditures



Highlights

Indian control of program expenditures has steadily increased over the past 19 years.

In 1990/91 registered Indians, through Band Councils, Tribal Councils or other Indian organisations, administered 74.5 percent of DIAND's Indian and Inuit total program expenditures.

Since 1971/72, the number of authorized person-years in the Indian & Inuit Program decreased steadily from 6,556 to 2,913 in 1990/91, a 56 percent decrease.

Table 28

Devolution of Indian and Inuit Program Expenditures and Person-years

Canada, 1971/72 - 1990/91

Year	Indian & Inuit Program Expenditures (1) (Current $)	Indian-administered Expenditures (Current $)	Percent	Indian & Inuit Program (Auth. P.Y.'s)
1971/72	265,361,360	53,072,272	20.0	6,556
1979/80	718,895,900	276,955,600	38.5	5,569
1985/86	1,539,059,600	955,654,500	62.1	4,400
1986/87	1,705,026,500	1,092,086,500	64.1	4,108
1987/88	1,814,887,800	1,208,758,100	66.6	3,855
1988/89	2,007,251,800	1,386,290,500	69.1	3,260
1989/90	2,240,040,700	1,613,325,500	72.0	2,917
1990/91	2,504,452,800	1,867,056,400	74.5	2,913

Notes:

1. Indian and Inuit Program expenditure figures may slightly differ from those shown in the Public Accounts of Canada.
2. See Glossary for definition of Devolution.

Sources:

Indian Conditions: A Survey, DIAND, 1980.
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Part III, Expenditure Plan.
Indian and Inuit Program, Program Service Delivery Status Report, Finance Branch, DIAND.
Band Service Profiles, Finance Branch, DIAND.

Labour Force

- Labour Force Participation 74
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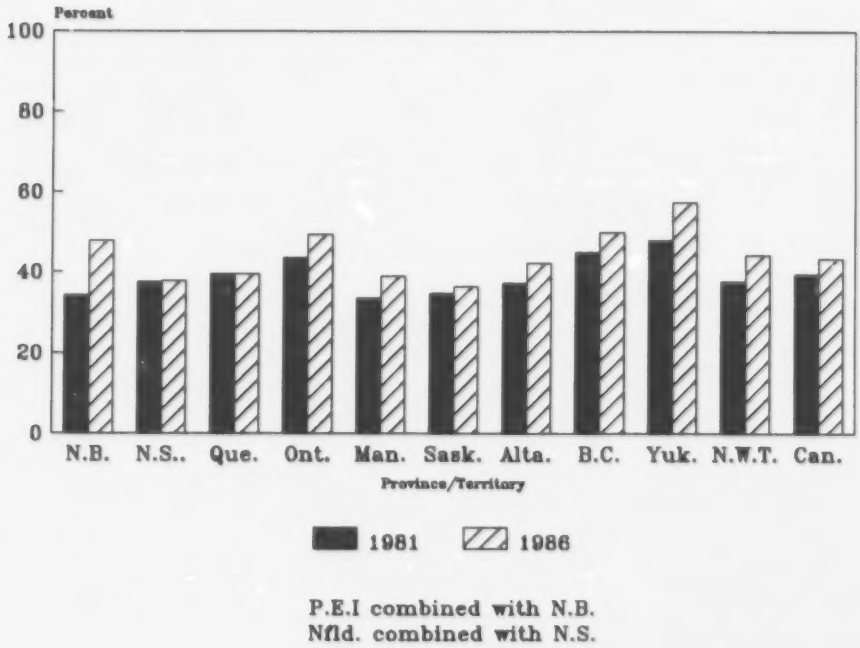
Labour Force Participation

Chart 29

Registered Indian Population On Reserve
15 Years and Over in the Labour Force



P.E.I combined with N.B.
Nfld. combined with N.S.

Highlights

In 1986, 43 percent of Indians aged 15 years and over living on reserve were in the labour force.

Among the provinces in 1981 and 1986, British Columbia and Ontario had the highest participation rates.

Almost three-fifths of Yukon's Indian population aged 15 years and over living on reserve were in the labour force in 1986.

Table 29

Percent of Population 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force, Registered Indians Living On Reserve by Province/Territory

1981 and 1986

Province	1981 In the Labour Force (2) %	1986 (1) In the Labour Force (2) %
New Brunswick & P.E.I.	34.2	47.7
Nova Scotia & Newfoundland	37.4	37.7
Quebec	39.4	39.4
Ontario	43.5	49.3
Manitoba	33.5	38.9
Saskatchewan	34.6	36.4
Alberta	37.2	42.2
B.C.	44.9	49.8
Yukon	47.9	57.4
N.W.T.	37.6	44.2
Canada	39.4	43.3

Notes:

1. In 1986, 136 reserves did not participate in the enumeration process. Therefore, data for 1981 and 1986 are not directly comparable.
2. Refers to the population 15 years and over who, in the week prior to enumeration, were either employed or unemployed but actively seeking work.

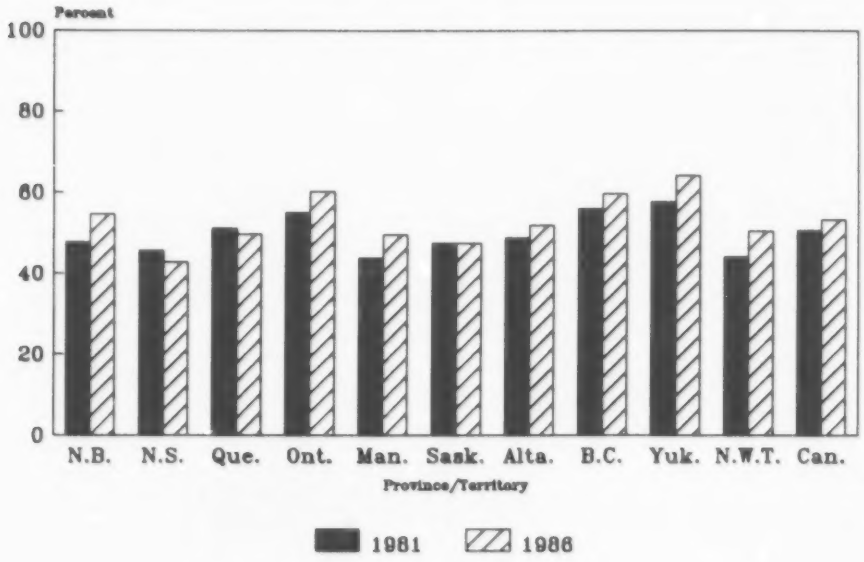
Source:

INAC Customized Data based on 1981 and 1986 Censuses of Canada.

Labour Force Participation / Indian Males

Chart 30

Registered Indian Males On Reserve
15 Years and Over in the Labour Force



P.E.I. combined with N.B.
NFLD. combined with N.S.

Highlights

Slightly more than half the Indian male population aged 15 years and over was in the labour force in 1986.

Three-fifths of Indian males in the Yukon, Ontario and British Columbia were in the labour force in 1986 while just over two-fifths were in the labour force in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

Table 30

Percent of Population 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force, Registered Indian Males Living On Reserve by Province/Territory

1981 and 1986

Province	1981 In the Labour Force (2) %	1986 (1) In the Labour Force (2) %
New Brunswick & P.E.I.	47.6	54.6
Nova Scotia & Newfoundland	45.6	42.6
Quebec	51.1	49.7
Ontario	54.9	60.1
Manitoba	43.7	49.5
Saskatchewan	47.3	47.4
Alberta	48.7	51.9
B.C.	56.0	59.7
Yukon	57.7	64.1
N.W.T.	44.0	50.5
Canada	50.6	53.3

Notes:

1. In 1986, 136 reserves did not participate in the enumeration process. Therefore, data for 1981 and 1986 are not directly comparable.
2. Refers to the population 15 years and over who, in the week prior to enumeration, were either employed or unemployed but actively seeking work.

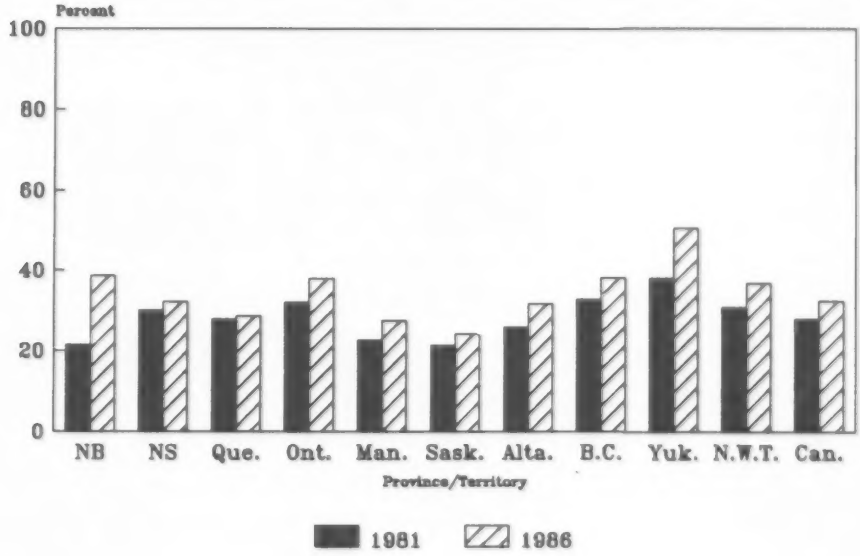
Source:

INAC Customized Data based on 1981 and 1986 Censuses of Canada.

Labour Force Participation / Indian Females

Chart 31

Registered Indian Females On Reserve
15 Years and Over in the Labour Force



P.E.I. combined with N.B.
Nfld. combined with N.S.

Highlights

About a third of all registered Indian females 15 years of age and over were in the labour force in 1986.

The highest proportion of Indian females in the labour force in 1986 was in the Yukon (51%) while the lowest proportion was in Saskatchewan (24%).

Table 31

Percent of Population 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force, Registered Indian Females Living On Reserve by Province/Territory

1981 and 1986

Province	1981 In the Labour Force (2) %	1986 (1) In the Labour Force (2) %
New Brunswick & P.E.I.	21.3	38.7
Nova Scotia & Newfoundland	29.9	32.1
Quebec	27.6	28.5
Ontario	31.9	37.9
Manitoba	22.6	27.4
Saskatchewan	21.2	24.1
Alberta	25.8	31.6
B.C.	32.7	38.2
Yukon	38.1	50.6
N.W.T.	30.8	36.8
Canada	27.8	32.3

Notes:

1. In 1986, 136 reserves did not participate in the enumeration process. Therefore, data for 1981 and 1986 are not directly comparable.
2. Refers to the population 15 years and over who, in the week prior to enumeration, were either employed or unemployed but actively seeking work.

Source:

INAC Customized Data based on 1981 and 1986 Censuses of Canada.

The North

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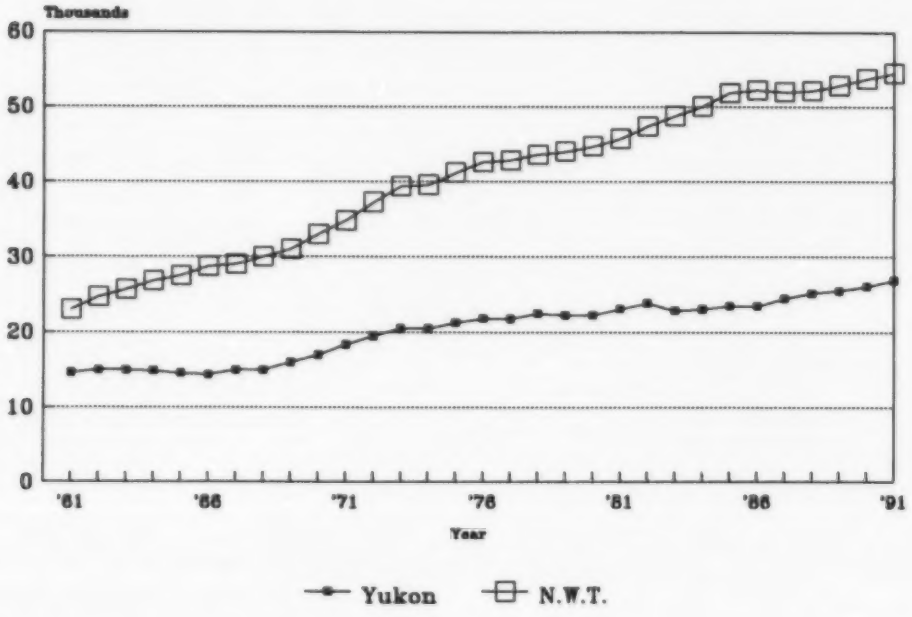
North / Population Growth

Chart 32

Population Growth, Yukon and the Northwest Territories



Highlight

Between 1961 and 1991, the Yukon population increased by 84 percent while the Northwest Territories population more than doubled, from about 23,000 in 1961 to 54,600 in 1991.

Table 32

Total Population Growth in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories

1961 - 1991

Total Population (1)

Year	Yukon	N.W.T	Year	Yukon	N.W.T.
1961	14,628	22,998	1976	21,836	42,609
1962	15,000	24,700	1977	21,800	42,800
1963	15,000	25,700	1978	22,500	43,600
1964	14,900	26,800	1979	22,300	44,000
1965	14,600	27,500	1980	22,300	44,700
1966	14,382	28,738	1981	23,153	45,741
1967	15,000	29,000	1982	23,900	47,400
1968	15,000	30,000	1983	22,900	48,800
1969	16,000	31,000	1984	23,100	50,100
1970	17,000	33,000	1985	23,500	51,900
1971	18,385	34,805	1986	23,504	52,238
1972	19,500	37,300	1987	24,500	52,000
1973	20,500	39,400	1988	25,200	52,200
1974	20,500	39,600	1989	25,500 r	52,900 r
1975	21,300	41,200	1990	26,100 r	53,800 r
			1991	26,900	54,600

Notes:

1. Population figures are for June 1. Census population figures are presented for the years 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1981 and 1986, including institutional population. Population figures for 1962-1988 are Final Intercensal Estimates. 1989 and 1990 figures are Revised and 1991 are Preliminary Postcensal Estimates.

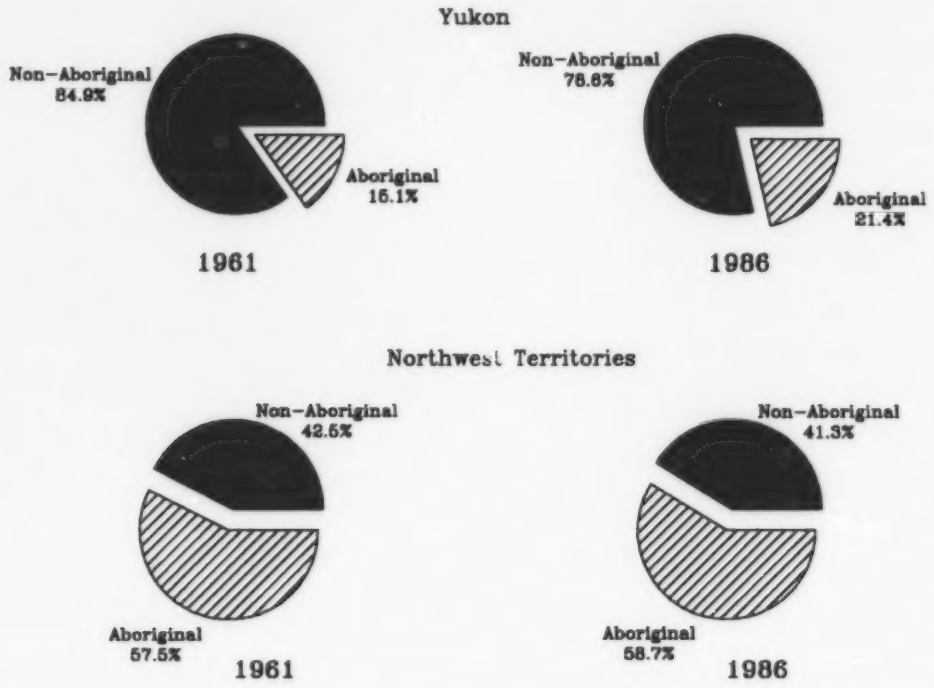
r. Datum revised.

Sources:

Statistics Canada, Estimates of Population for Canada and the Provinces, Cat. No. 91-201.
Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

North / Aboriginal Composition

Chart 33 **Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Populations, Yukon and the Northwest Territories**



Highlights

As a percentage of the total territorial population, the aboriginal population of the Yukon increased from 15.1 percent in 1961 to 21.4 percent in 1986.

In the N.W.T., the proportion of aboriginals over the same period also increased but marginally from 57.5 to 58.7 percent.

Table 33

Total Population by Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Ethnic Origin, Yukon and Northwest Territories

1961 - 1986

	1961 (1)		1971 (1)		1981 (2)		1986 (3)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
YUKON								
Tot. Aboriginal	2,207	15.1	2,590	14.1	4,045	17.5	4,995	21.4
Inuit	40	0.3	10	0.1	95	0.4	55	0.2
Indian	2,167	14.8	2,580	14.0	3,760	16.3	4,710	20.2
Métis	-	-	-	-	190	0.8	165	0.7
Multiple Aboriginal	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	0.3
Non-Aboriginal	12,421	84.9	15,795	85.9	19,030	82.5	18,365	78.6
Total Population	14,628	100	18,385	100	23,075	100	23,360	100
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES								
Tot. Aboriginal	13,233	57.5	18,580	53.4	26,430	58.0	30,530	58.7
Inuit	7,977	34.7	11,400	32.8	15,910	34.9	18,135	34.9
Indian	5,256	22.9	7,180	20.6	7,930	17.4	8,435	16.2
Métis	-	-	-	-	2,590	5.7	2,970	5.7
Multiple Aboriginal	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1.9
Non-Aboriginal	9,765	42.5	16,225	46.6	19,110	42.0	21,490	41.3
Total Population	22,998	100	34,805	100	45,540	100	52,020	100

Notes:

1. For 1961 and 1971, two aboriginal origins were identified. Some Métis may have been represented as Indians but most are included in the non-aboriginal group.
2. For 1981, status and non-status Indians have been grouped as Indians; Métis appear in their own separate group; Persons reporting both aboriginal and non-aboriginal origins were accounted for under one aboriginal origin; no multiple aboriginal group existed.
3. For 1986, Inuit, North American Indians and Métis figures are a combination of the single response figure and those who identified one aboriginal ethnic origin and a non-aboriginal origin as a multiple response. Multiple aboriginal persons are those indicating more than one aboriginal origin.
4. The ethnic origin data for 1961 and 1971 include inmates in institutions while the data for 1981 and 1986 do not.

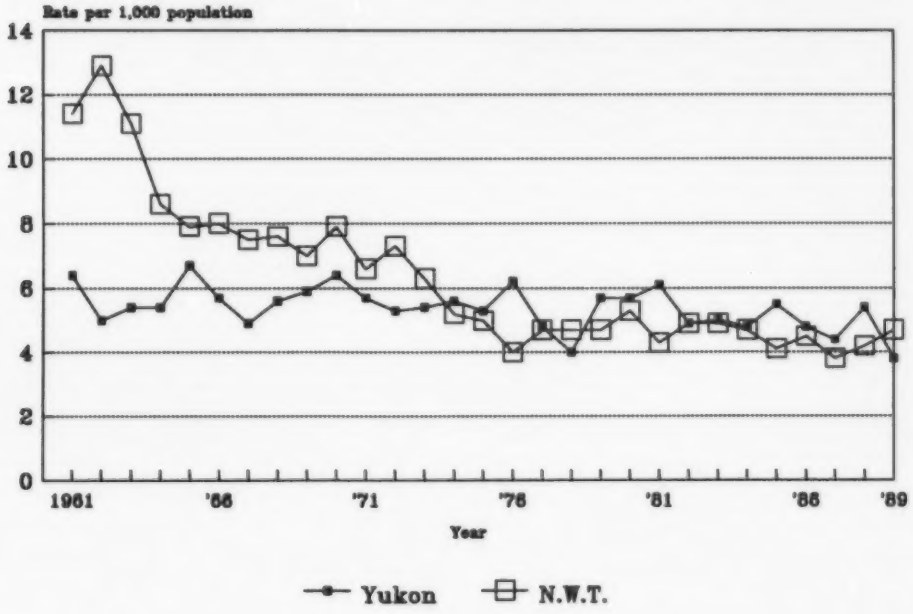
Source:

Statistics Canada, Censuses of Canada.

North / Mortality

Chart 34

Mortality Rates,
Yukon and the Northwest Territories



Highlights

Since 1961, mortality rates in the Yukon have generally fluctuated between 5 and 6 per 1,000.

The mortality rate in the Northwest Territories has declined dramatically from 11.4 per 1,000 in 1961 to 4.7 per 1,000 in 1989.

Table 34

Mortality Rates, Yukon and Northwest Territories

1961 - 1989

Mortality Rates Per 1,000 (1)

Year	Yukon	N.W.T.	Year	Yukon	N.W.T.
1961	6.4	11.4	1976	6.2	4.0
1962	5.0	12.9	1977	4.8	4.7
1963	5.4	11.1	1978	4.0	4.7
1964	5.4	8.6	1979	5.7	4.7
1965	6.7	7.9	1980	5.7	5.3
1966	5.7	8.0	1981	6.1	4.3
1967	4.9	7.5	1982	4.9	4.9
1968	5.6	7.6	1983	5.0	4.9
1969	5.9	7.0	1984	4.8	4.7
1970	6.4	7.9	1985	5.5	4.1
1971	5.7	6.6	1986	4.8 r	4.5
1972	5.3	7.3	1987	4.4 r	3.8
1973	5.4	6.3	1988	5.4 r	4.2
1974	5.6	5.2	1989	3.8 r	4.7 r
1975	5.3	5.0			

Notes:

1. Rates are based on Statistics Canada's June 1 population estimates for non-census years. Figures for 1962-1988 are Final Intercensal Estimates. Figures for 1989 are Revised Postcensal Estimates. For census years 1961, 1966, 1971, 1981 and 1986 rates were based on census population.

r. Datum revised.

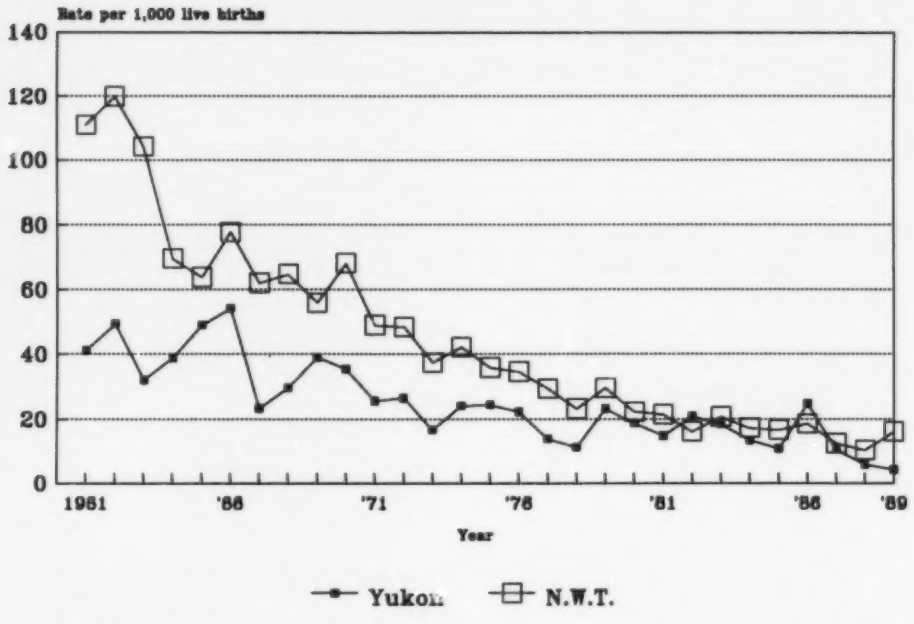
Sources:

1961-1985: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Mortality: Selected List of Causes, Cat. No. 84-206
1986-1989: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics Division and CANSIM, Ottawa.

North / Infant Mortality

Chart 35

Infant Mortality Rates,
Yukon and the Northwest Territories



Highlight

Infant mortality rates in the two territories declined significantly over the last 28 years. The Northwest Territories experienced the steepest decline, from 111 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1961 to a rate of 16.2 in 1989, but for most years maintained a higher rate than the Yukon. Because of the small populations involved, random fluctuations in rates from year to year are to be expected. Small changes are of no statistical significance.

Table 35

Infant Mortality Rates, Yukon and Northwest Territories

1961 - 1989

Infant Mortality Rates (1)
(per 1,000 live births)

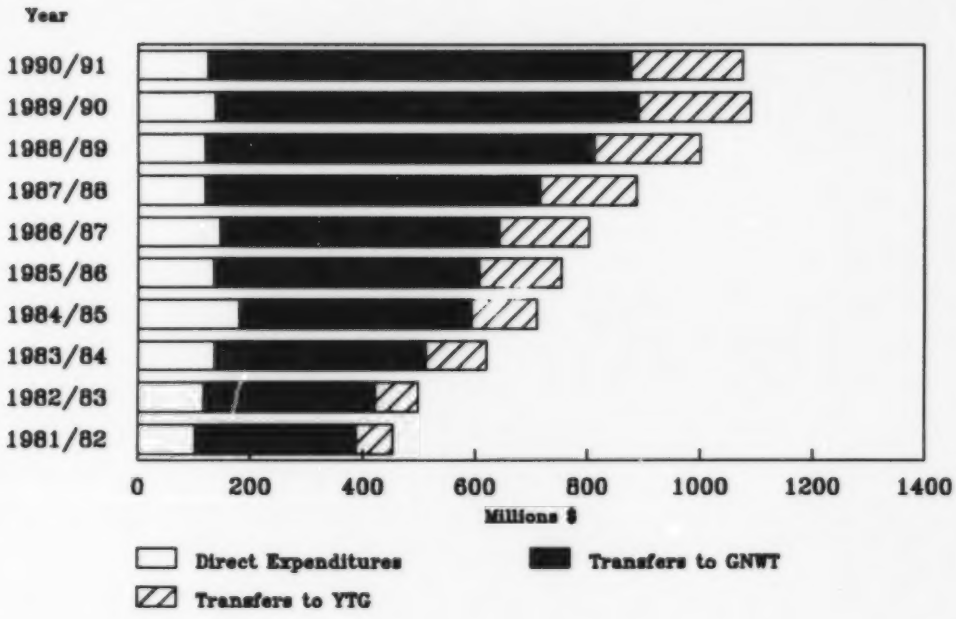
Year	Yukon	N.W.T.	Year	Yukon	N.W.T.
1961	41.2	111.0	1976	22.3	34.7
1962	49.4	119.9	1977	13.9	29.4
1963	32.1	104.2	1978	11.2	23.3
1964	38.9	69.5	1979	23.2	29.6
1965	49.1	63.8	1980	18.9	22.3
1966	54.2	77.7	1981	14.9	21.5
1967	23.4	62.0	1982	21.0	16.2
1968	29.7	64.7	1983	18.5	20.8
1969	39.0	55.9	1984	13.5	17.3
1970	35.5	68.1	1985	10.8	16.7
1971	25.7	49.0	1986	24.8	18.6
1972	26.6	48.4	1987	10.5 r	12.5 r
1973	16.7	37.4	1988	5.8 r	10.3 r
1974	24.2	42.2	1989	4.2	16.2
1975	24.5	35.9			

Notes:
1. Infant mortality refers to deaths of infants under one year of age.
r. Datum revised.

Sources:
1961-1985: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Mortality: Summary List of Causes, Cat. No. 84-206.
1986-1989 Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics Division, Ottawa.

North / DIAND Expenditures

Chart 36 **DIAND Expenditures on the North**



Highlights

Total DIAND expenditures on the North have steadily increased since 1981/82. The 1990/91 planned figure represents a conservative estimate of expenditures, but actual figures will most likely follow the upward trend.

Since 1984/85 direct DIAND expenditures have decreased in conjunction with devolution of DIAND programs, primarily to GNWT. The sharp increase forecast in 1989/90 is due primarily to DIAND's continuing responsibilities in the Yukon. Increases focus on capital facilities and community resources for Indian bands and the management of renewable resources.

Table 36

DIAND Expenditures on the North

1981/82-1990/91 (Revised)

Year / Type	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90 forecast	1990/91 planned
				Thousands of dollars						
Transfers to YTG	65,032	76,203	108,805	116,953	146,937	160,513	172,410	189,465	200,852	198,743
Transfers to GNWT	287,018	304,985	374,927	412,384	471,125	495,199	595,406	692,441	752,418	752,115
Direct Expenditures	101,006	116,789	136,533	180,527	135,642	146,645	119,381	119,455	138,043	125,249
Total Expenditure (Current dollars)	453,056	497,977	620,265	709,864	753,704	802,357	887,197	1,001,361	1,091,313	1,076,107
Total Expenditure (Constant 1986 dollars) (1)	560,020	566,527	672,010	745,655	771,447	802,357	847,371	912,818	949,794	909,642
Direct Expenditures by Area Benefitted										
Yukon	25,457	34,234	38,642	36,814	40,132	46,197	45,368	44,983	64,308	48,382
N.W.T.	34,106	37,593	42,094	42,254	46,062	50,253	25,892	26,102	25,043	27,744
North Generally	41,443	44,962	55,797	101,459	49,448	50,195	48,121	48,370	48,692	49,123
Total	101,006	116,789	136,533	180,527	135,642	146,645	119,381	119,455	138,043	125,249

Note:

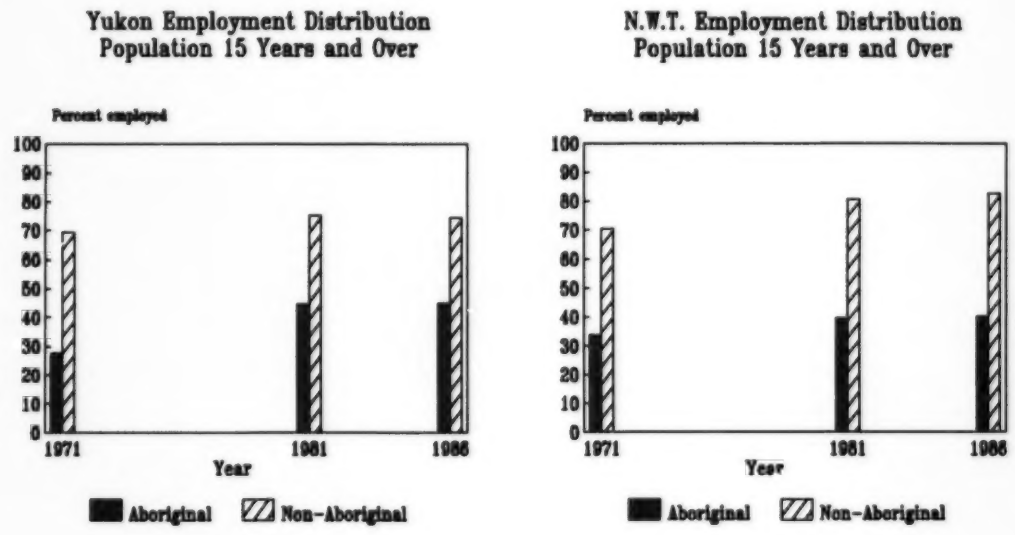
1. Constant dollar series obtained by deflating total DIAND expenditures by the gross domestic product implicit price index, 1986=100 (Statistics Canada, Canadian Economic Observer, Cat No. 11-010).

Source:

Annual Northern Expenditure Plan, (ANEP), DIAND, Ottawa. The ANEP was updated to 1990/91. Some of the figures which appear may differ from previous editions.

North / Employment

Chart 37 **Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Employment Distribution, Yukon and the Northwest Territories**



Highlight

Since 1971, the percentage of aboriginals aged 15 and over who are employed has increased in both territories, most notably in the Yukon. However, the aboriginal employment population ratios in the N.W.T. and Yukon remain substantially lower than those for non-aboriginals.

Table 37

Employment Distribution of Population 15 Years and Over, Yukon and Northwest Territories

1971 - 1986

	1971		1981		1986	
	Aborig.	Non-Aborig.	Aborig.	Non-Aborig.	Aborig.	Non-Aborig.
YUKON						
Population 15+	1,530	10,495	2,615	14,370	3,395	14,095
Employed	425	7,280	1,165	10,820	1,520	10,495
Percent Employed	27.8	69.4	44.6	75.3	44.8	74.5
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES						
Population 15+	9,450	10,420	15,380	14,285	18,675	16,255
Employed	3,200	7,360	6,090	11,520	7,505	13,445
Percent Employed	33.9	70.6	39.6	80.6	40.2	82.7

Note:

1. In 1971 only two aboriginal origins were identified, Indian and Inuit. Those with Métis origin therefore may have been included as Indian or as some other non-aboriginal origin. There are no separate counts for Métis available. In 1981 and 1986, Métis "ethnic origin" was recognized as a separate aboriginal origin.

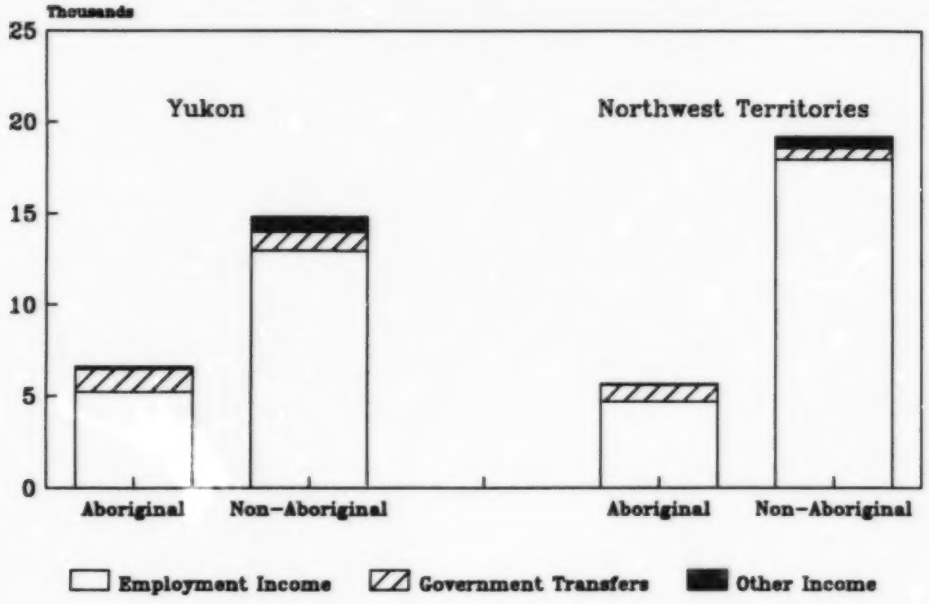
Sources:

1971: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada.
1981: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Native Peoples Summary Tape.
1986: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Tabulations for the Strategic Analysis Division, DIAND.

North / Per Capita Income

Chart 38

Per Capita Income by Source, Yukon and the Northwest Territories, 1985



Highlights

The gap between aboriginal and non-aboriginal total income per capita is greater in the Northwest Territories than in the Yukon. In 1985, per capita income for aboriginals in the Northwest Territories was approximately 30 percent that of non-aboriginals while this percentage was 45 percent in the Yukon.

The difference in aboriginal income per capita between the two territories is largely due to the higher levels of both employment and government transfer income per capita in the Yukon.

Per Capita Income by Source for Population 15 Years and Over, Yukon and Northwest Territories

1980 - 1985

Income Source	YUKON				NORTHWEST TERRITORIES			
	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal	
	Aggregate Income	Per Capita Income	Aggregate Income	Per Capita Income	Aggregate Income	Per Capita Income	Aggregate Income	Per Capita Income
	($ 000s)	($)	($ 000s)	($)	($ 000s)	($)	($ 000s)	($)
Total Income								
1980	18,906	4,674	220,194	11,571	91,273	3,453	233,040	12,195
1985	32,992	6,605	271,714	14,795	172,841	5,661	412,660	19,202
Employment Income								
Wages & Salaries								
1980	15,553	3,845	187,750	9,866	72,512	2,744	213,839	11,190
1985	24,483	4,901	223,603	12,175	137,973	4,519	370,637	17,247
Self-employment								
1980	679	168	14,517	763	4,895	185	5,755	301
1985	1,590	318	14,558	793	5,085	167	15,078	702
Government Transfers								
1980	2,364	584	8,309	437	12,918	489	5,275	276
1985	6,260	1,253	18,759	1,021	27,714	908	13,552	631
Investment Income								
1980	221	55	7,286	383	313	12	6,368	333
1985	281	56	9,025	491	627	21	8,989	418
Other Income								
1980	89	22	2,332	123	635	24	1,803	94
1985	378	76	5,769	314	1,441	47	4,403	205

Note:

1. Data are for the 1980 and 1985 calendar years, as reported in the 1981 and 1986 Censuses of Canada. Per capita figures are based on the population figures shown in Table 33.

Source:

Statistics Canada, 1981 and 1986 Censuses of Canada. Special tabulations for the Strategic Analysis Division, DIAND.

Glossary

Adequate Water Supply:

Refers to the presence of pressurized potable water (i.e. piped, well, trucked, other) in a housing unit.

Adequate Sewage:

Includes the presence of lift stations, septic systems, forcemains, sewage collection mains, manholes, service connections, treatment plants, lagoons and outfall sewers and appurtenances, but excludes plumbing and fixtures.

Adults in Care:

DIAND provides funding for care in Type I and II institutions which may be located on reserve or operated by the province. Individuals must be assessed according to provincial standards to determine the level of care required. Residents of institutions are elderly and disabled persons in need of supervision and assistance.

Type I:

"is that required by a person who is ambulant and/or independently mobile, who has decreased physical and/or mental faculties, who requires primarily supervision and/or assistance with activities of daily living and provision for meeting psycho-social needs through social and recreational services. The period of time during which care is required is indeterminate and related to the individual condition";

Type II:

"is that required by a person with a relatively stabilized (physical or mental) chronic disease or functional disability, who, having reached the apparent limit of his recovery, is not likely to change in the near future, who has relatively little need for the diagnostic and therapeutic services of a hospital but who requires availability of personal care on a continuing 24-hour basis, with medical and professional nursing supervision and provision for meeting psycho-social needs. The period of time during which care is required is unpredictable but usually consists of a matter of months or years".

From Adult Long Term Institutional Care, Report of the Sub-Committee on Special Services in Hospitals, 1984.

Alternative Funding Arrangements (AFA):

AFA agreements were established by DIAND with Indian bands (and/or tribal councils) to allow new and more flexible financial and administrative arrangements in which the primary accountability of the band council is to the band members.

Average Annual Growth Rate:

The following formula was used to calculate average annual growth rates:

$$AAGR = (X_1 / X_0)^{1/n} - 1$$

where: X_1 = data for the most recent year in period
X_0 = data for the earliest year in period
n = length of period (years).

Bill C-31:

"Passed by Parliament in June 1985, Bill C-31 contained important amendments to the Indian Act. It had three principal goals:

to eliminate discrimination based on gender and marital status in the Indian Act;

to restore Indian status to victims of past discrimination; and

to enable Indian bands to assume control over their membership.

As a result of Bill C-31, the Indian Act now essentially treats men and women equally when determining status, and prevents anyone from gaining or losing status through marriage." From Lands, Revenues and Trust Review, Phase II Report.

Children in Care:

Is defined as the number of children who had to be placed away from parental care in order to protect them from neglect and/or abuse or prevent neglect and/or abuse.

Devolution:

Refers to the transfer of services and programs from DIAND control to Indian bands, tribal councils and other Indian authorities.

Dwellings:

Defined as living accommodations (with at least one separate bedroom) irrespective of occupancy, level of completeness or need for renovation or replacement.

Geographical Zones:

Urban: Is a zone where a band is located within 50 km from the nearest service centre with year-round road access.

Rural: Is a zone where a band is located between 50 km and 350 km from the nearest service centre with year-round road access.

Remote: Is a zone where a band is located over 350 km from the nearest service centre with year-round road access.

Special Access: Is a zone where a band has no year-round road access to the nearest service centre and, as a result, experiences a higher cost of transportation.

Service Centre: Is a community where the following services are available:

a) - supplies, material and equipment (ie. construction, office)
b) - a pool of skilled or semi-skilled labour
c) - at least one financial institution, and
d) - provincial and federal services.

Indian Register:

"The Indian Register is a list of all registered Indians (as defined in the Indian Act) which is kept by DIAND. Information on this list concerning the demographic characteristics of the Indian population is updated regularly by band officials and

published for December 31 of each year." From Lithwick, Schiff, Vernon, An Overview of Registered Indian Conditions in Canada, INAC, 1986.

Life Expectancy:

"Is an estimation of the average number of years of life remaining to each member of a group of persons. It is calculated on the basis of observed age-specific mortality rates at any particular moment in time, assuming that the risks of dying remain constant from the moment of estimation until the death of all members of the group." From Wilkins, Russell, Health Status in Canada, 1926-1976, Institute for Research on Public Policy, May 1980.

Population Served:

Vital statistics are reported by the regions and represent individuals served by the Medical Services Branch (MSB, Health and Welfare). The population at risk should be population served, not total registered Indian population. Crude rates are calculated using population served as reported by the regions. MSB data are subject to variations in coverage. Some regions obtain statistics for both on and off-reserve Indians (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Yukon) whereas other regions obtain figures for most on-reserve Indians only (Atlantic, Quebec and Ontario). The coverage excludes Indians in British Columbia and, since 1987, those living in the Northwest Territories because of the transfer of health services to the Government of the Northwest Territories.

Recipients:

Are defined as those individuals who receive social assistance payments whereas **Dependants** are all individuals who benefit from the payments.

Self-government Negotiations:

Process in which government authority is transferred to Indian and Inuit people. The following steps are required:

Legislative drafting:

New arrangements being affected through legislation.

Substantive negotiations:

Negotiations leading directly to new arrangements which will be effected through legislation.

Framework negotiations:

Terms of reference for negotiations: a community's itemization of the authorities desired beyond the Indian Act, the proposed modifications to its governing structures and the new legislative arrangements sought to enable these changes. Workplan and budget for substantive negotiations and the ratification process for any agreements.

Developmental:

Research and community consultation.

Workshops:

Meetings held by a community or communities to explore and discuss self-government issues and exchange information and experiences among communities.